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Effective 1 June 1987 JPRS reports will have a new cover design and color, and some reports will have a different title and format. Some of the color changes may be implemented earlier if existing supplies of stock are depleted.

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The SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT (SEA) will be titled EAST ASIA/SOUTHEAST ASIA (SEA).

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13 MAY 1987

SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT

CONTENTS

INDONESIA

'Limited Passport' Agreement With Malaysia (ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN, 1 Apr 87)	1
Cooperation Agreement With Jordan (BUSINESS NEWS, 3 Apr 87)	2
Paper Reports on Trade Relations With France (BUSINESS NEWS, 3 Apr 87)	4
Muhammadiyah Official on Muslims in PRC (ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN, 7 Apr 87)	5
Resettlement of Voluntary Transmigrants (BUSINESS NEWS, 3 Apr 87)	6
Investment Board Chief Cites Increase in Investment (ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN, 10 Apr 87)	8
East Java's Projected Sugar Output (BUSINESS NEWS, 10 Apr 87)	9
Briefs	
Cuban Sugar for South Sulawesi	10
End to Soviet Bombing Urged	10
Transmigration From Central Java	10
Philippines Imports Indonesian Cement	11
1986 Log Production	11

LAOS

Army Paper Singles Out 'American Imperialists' as Enemies (Editorial; KNOGTHAP PASASON LAO, 22 Jan 87)	12
---	----

General Thonglai Speaks on Relations With PRC, Thailand (KONGTHAP PASASON LAO, 20 Jan 87)	13
Army Paper Assails Thais for Alleged Provocations (KONGTHAP PASASON LAO, 26 Feb 87)	14
Thais Scored for High Freight Charges (MATICHON, 31 Jan 87)	16
Daily Reports Amnesty's Concern Over Hmong Issue (THE NATION, 21 Apr 87)	18
Electricity Corporation Pays Debts, Workers Gain With Reforms (PASASON, 15 Jan 87)	20
Statistics on Agricultural Achievements Cited (KPL, 15 Apr 87)	21
Vang Pao Agents in Bolikhamxai Lead to Tighter Security (Pasati; KONGTHAP PASASON LAO, 22 Jan 87)	22
District Military Draft Councils, Conscription Law Noted (KONGTHAP PASASON LAO, 26 Feb 87)	24
Women With Children Face Military Conscription (Ph. Phapmisai; KONGTHAP PASASON LAO, 22 Jan 87)	26
University Students Get Military Training (KONGTHAP PASASON LAO, 26 Feb 87)	28
Army Paper Sees Deficiencies in 'Old' Officers' Education (Editorial; KONGTHAP PASASON LAO, 15 Jan 87)	29
Army Paper Comments on Defense-Economy Ties (Editorial; KONGTHAP PASASON LAO, 26 Feb 87)	31
Trade Co-Op Replaces Moribund Agricultural Co-Op (Khoukham; PASASON, 27 Oct 87)	33
Trade Co-Ops' Role in Price Controls, Antismuggling (B. Denmeau; PASASON, 29 Oct 86)	35
Route 9 Construction Progress Reported (PASASON, 29 Oct 86)	36
Luang Prabang Economic Development, Co-Ops, Transportation (PASASON, 31 Oct 86)	38
Oil Pipeline Unit Mission, Difficulties Reviewed (Noi Meuangxam; KONGTHAP PASASON LAO, 26 Feb 87)	41

Column on Festival Restrictions, Economy Reasons Cited (VIENTIANE MAI, 14 Jan 87)	43
--	----

Briefs

Shop Wages, Productivity	44
Luang Prabang Electricity Output, Profits	44
State-Private Trade in Bolikhamsai	44
Vientiane PSS Operations, Conscription	45
Oudomsai District Trade	45
Luang Prabang Road Repair	45
Houa Phan Road Work	45
SRV Military Aid	46
Vientiane District Induction Physicals	46
Cultural Grant From Japan	46
New Burmese Ambassador Received	46
Transportation, Communications Work	47
U.S. Aircraft Downed in War	47
Savannakhet Agricultural Co-Ops	47

MALAYSIA

Confederation But No Merger for Gerakan, PBS (BERITA HARIAN, 20 Jan 87)	48
PBS Wary of UMNO Objective in Sabah (BERITA HARIAN, 27 Jan 84)	50
Dialogue Between UMNO, PAS Planned (BERITA MINGGU, 8 Feb 87)	51
Closed to Public	51
PAS Agreement	52
Berjasa Feels Slighted by Barisan Nasional (BERITA HARIAN, 7 Feb 87)	53
Reliance on Immigrant Labor Decried (Editorial; UTUSAN MALAYSIA, 7 Feb 87)	54

THAILAND

Lack of Parliament Role in U.S. Arms Depot Decried (Kosum Hakthongkhwang; MATICHON, 29 Jan 87)	56
Paper Asks Redirection for ASEAN (Editorial; NAEON, 19 Jan 87)	58
Paper Blasts Government Failure To Help Farmers (BAN MUANG, 17 Dec 86)	59
Columnist on Favorable Trade, Intellectual Property Rights (BAN MUANG, 24, 25 Dec 86)	61

Briefs		
Foreign Ministry Reorganization		66
COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA		
Resolution Condemns SRV Use of Toxins		
(Voice of Democratic Kampuchea, 18 Apr 87)		67
Sihanouk Sends Japanese Cambodia Day Message		
(Voice of Democratic Kampuchea, 12 Apr 87)		70
Khieu Samphan Greeted Sihanouks on Traditional New Year		
(Voice of Democratic Kampuchea, 18 Apr 87)		73
VODK Editorial Marks DK Founding Anniversary		
(Voice of Democratic Kampuchea, 16 Apr 87)		75
VONADK on Actions in Kampot, Phnom Penh, Siem Reap		
(Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea,		
16 Apr 87)		78
VONADK Reports Battle Activity in Takeo Province		
(Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea,		
14 Apr 87)		80
Briefs		
Battle Report		81
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA		
Radio Urges Preparations for 1987 Production		
(Phnom Penh Domestic Service, 17 Apr 87)		82
Results of Dry Season Rice Cropping Reported		
(SPK, 13 Apr 87)		87
VIETNAM		
ECONOMIC		
Market's Role in Socialist Economy Discussed		
(Luu Cong Thu; GIAO DUC LY LUAN, Oct 86)		88
Cooperativization in Ho Chi Minh City Intensified		
(NHAN DAN, 11 Feb 87)		98
Measures for More, Better Food Products Set Forth		
(Xuan Cuong; NHAN DAN, 17 Feb 87)		100
Mismanagement, Disaster in Rubber Industry Discussed		
(LAO DONG, 9 Oct 86; DOC LAP, 15 Oct 86)		104

Tree, Production Losses Great, by Minh Phuong	104
Reasons Cited for Losses, by Nguyen Dinh	107
More Marine Products for Domestic Consumption Needed (Editorial; NHAN DAN, 11 Feb 87)	110
SOCIAL ISSUES	
Closer Attention to Problems of Women Workers Urged (Editorial; LAO DONG, 5 Mar 87)	112
Trade Unions Urged to Better Protect Workers' Interests (Editorial; LAO DONG, 26 Feb 87)	114
Trade Unions Report Progress in Acting on Workers' Complaints (LAO DONG, 12 Mar 87)	116

/9987

INDONESIA

'LIMITED PASSPORT' AGREEMENT WITH MALAYSIA

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 1 Apr 87 p A1

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 1 Apr (ANTARA)--Indonesia and Malaysia are currently working out the details on the use of limited passport for traveller from the two countries, it was said here Tuesday.

Malaysian Deputy Home Minister Datuk Megat Junid Megat Ayob said the two governments had agreed on the use of limited passport in 1984 similar with that being used for traveller between Malaysia and Singapore.

He told newsmen that the scheme could not yet be implemented between Indonesia and Malaysia, because several problems should be first worked out by officials of the two countries.

He couldn't mention yet when the arrangement could be realized, beyond saying that it would come into effect after all necessary preparations were finished.

Indonesian and Malaysian citizens living in the border areas of Kalimantan have been granted border-cross permits to facilitate them in crossing the border.

Datuk Megat said the limited passport would facilitate travelling between Malaysia and Indonesia for the people of the two countries.

Today the people of the two countries, who are of the same ethnic group, use international passports when visiting their relatives living across the country.

/9274

CSO: 4200/517

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH JORDAN

Jakarta BUSINESS NEWS in English 3 Apr 87 p 3

[Text]

The first meeting of the Working Group for Indonesia - Jordan Industrial and Economic Cooperation ends Friday with the signing of an industrial and economic cooperation agreement between the two countries. The Agreed Minutes was signed by Director General for Multifarious Manufacturing Industries Ir. Sotion Ardjanggi on behalf of the Indonesian Government and Secretary General of the Jordanian Ministry of Trade and Industry, Muhammad Saqaf, who represented the Jordanian Government.

Jordan is interested in buying oil palm from Indonesia for the processing of palm oil in the Arab state. Based on the cooperation agreement just signed, Indonesia has agreed to send experts to Jordan to examine the possibility of setting up joint enterprises between the two countries.

The Indonesian and Jordanian delegations discussed the possibility of establishing a joint venture for setting up a phosphatic acid plant. Further examination is still needed for the realization of the plan.

At the meeting, the Indonesian delegation persuaded the Jordanian side to import industrial and agricultural products from Indonesia, while Jordan urged Indonesia to continue its imports of phosphatic stones, potash and phosphatic acid from Jordanian producers.

The Indonesian and Jordanian delegations share the same view on the importan

ce of stepping up direct trade relations between the two countries. For the purpose, a Jordanian trade mission will visit Indonesia in the near future.

The Jordanian side also stated at the meeting the intention of buying ammonia nitrate from PT Pupuk Kujang in Indonesia beginning 1989. To smoothen trade activities between the two countries, the two sides agreed to explore the possibility of exchanging representatives of shipping companies.

The Jordan delegation proposed the use of the Aqaba port to serve the shipment of goods from Indonesia to the Middle East and the opening of a direct flight route between the two countries.

/9274

CSO: 4200/517

PAPER REPORTS ON TRADE RELATIONS WITH FRANCE

Jakarta BUSINESS NEWS in English 3 Apr 87 p 4

[Text]

Indonesia's exports to France have continued to go up in the past several years. The available data show the supply of commodities from Indonesia to France rose from US\$ 49 million in 1984 to US\$ 71 million in 1985 and increased further to US\$ 84 million in the first 11 months of 1986.

The purchase of goods by Indonesian importers from France has kept declining in value, from US\$ 432 million in 1984 to US\$ 284 million in 1985 and dropped further to US\$ 238 million in the first 11 months of 1986.

Despite the increase of Indonesia's exports to France and the decline of Indonesia's imports from that West European country, the balance of trade is still in favour of Indonesia.

The fall of Indonesia's imports from France is mainly due to the reduction in the purchase of paper mill and pulp mill machinery, paper cutting machine, electricity transmission/distribution equipment, aircraft components, armoured fighting vehicles and ammunition.

Indonesian commodities supplied to France include : oil/gas, frog legs, animal feed, coffee, tea, pepper, spices, rattan, palm oil, tobacco, coconut oil, essential oil, rubber, leather/leather products, timber, textile/garments, handicraft products, shrimp/fish, palm kernel oil, edible snail and stearin.

The growth of Indonesia's exports to that West European state is thanks to the increase in the supply of animal feed, timber and several other products.

MUHAMMADIYAH OFFICIAL ON MUSLIMS IN PRC

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 7 Apr 87 pp A4, A5

[Text] Jakarta, 7 Apr (ANTARA)--Vice Chairman of the Central Board of Muhammadiyah Lukman Harun has said that if the development of Islam in the People's Republic of China (PRC) could keep up its present positive trend, the prospects of Islam in the PRC is indeed very bright.

The Muhammadiyah prominent figure has just returned to Jakarta, after attending the Regional Conference on Disarmament Campaign in Beijing from 23 March through 27, 1987, in his capacity of secretary general of the Indonesian Committee on Religion and Peace at the invitation of the United Nations.

During his stay in the PRC (until 31 March), he had the opportunity to visit Canton (Guangzhou) and to meet several local Moslem prominent figures.

In his statement to the press here Tuesday Lukman said that despite the 20-year long Chinese communist regime's oppression, Islam had been able to hold its own in the PRC.

The Chinese Moslems can now carry out their religious activities after suffering the worst oppression during the cultural revolution in 1966 through 1976, he said.

Reactivation

Lukman Harun went on to say that after the cultural revolution came to an end in 1976, the Chinese communist government started to carry out renovations and liberalization in various fields, including in the field of religion.

In 1978 all mosques were reopened and reactivated, so were Moslem educational institutions, he added.

In his discussions with leaders of the Chinese Moslem Association, he was informed that China had at present a population of about 19 million Moslems with about 23,000 mosques over the whole country (Beijing alone has 48 mosques and a population of about 190,000 Moslems). During his stay in the PRC, the vice chairman of Muhammadiyah visited also the Islamic College in Beijing as well as performed prayers at Beijing and Guangzhou Mosques.

/9274

CSO: 4200/517

RESETTLEMENT OF VOLUNTARY TRANSMIGRANTS

Jakarta BUSINESS NEWS in English 3 Apr 87 p 4

[Text]

The target set for the settlement of voluntary transmigrants in 1987/88, the fourth year of Pelita IV (fourth five-year development plan) is 164,000 families. To meet the target, the government will facilitate the moving of voluntary transmigrants to various resettlement centres found in the country.

The number of voluntary transmigrants occupying resettlement centres has kept increasing every year since the beginning of Pelita IV. According to data obtained from the transmigration office voluntary transmigrants moving to resettlement centres rose from 50,330 families in 1984/85 (the first year of Pelita IV) to 86,665 families in 1985/86 (the second year) and 96,266 families in 1986/87 (till January 1987).

Steps to be taken by the government to draw the interest of more in occupying transmigration centres as voluntary transmigrants are as follows :

- The selection of locations for the opening of resettlement centres and the planning for the development of transmigration centres will be improved.
- The inclusion of only areas rich in natural resources and suitable for the planting of various plantation commodities in the opening of new resettlement centres.
- Seeking supports for the development of resettlement centres.

- Seeking land free from ownership and from problems for the opening of new resettlement centres.

The government has so far provided houses and land in transmigration projects remained unoccupied for the settlement of voluntary transmigrants. Around 3,400 houses available in various transmigration centres Irian Jaya were still waiting for transmigrants in February this year.

/9274

CSO: 4200/517

INVESTMENT BOARD CHIEF CITES INCREASE IN INVESTMENT

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 10 Apr 87 p A9

[Text] Jakarta, 10 Apr (ANTARA)--The government has prepared a better investment climate to draw as many as possible foreign investors to do business here particularly from the European Economic Community (EEC).

Junior Minister for Boosting the Utilization of Domestic Production/Chairman of the Investment Coordinating Board (BKPM) Ginanjar Kartasasmita told the press following a meeting of the joint investment committee Indonesia--EEC here Friday that the investment climate in Indonesia was good enough and it could be seen from the increase of applications submitted by both domestic and foreign investors to venture in Indonesia.

In the first quarter of this year the number of applications from domestic investors which got approval from the government rose three times than that in 1986 while the number of foreign investment projects increased to double from the corresponding period of 1986.

The government, he said, gave approval of 129 domestic investment projects with a total investment of Rp1,486 billion in the first three months of this year and 31 foreign investment projects with a total investment of U.S.\$193.5 million.

"These figures show us that the investment climate here is better than in other countries," he added.

Ginanjar admitted that investment from EEC members was still small compared with those of Japan and the United States, but with the frequent visits of EEC delegations to Indonesia, their business activities here are expected to go up.

/9274

CSO: 4200/517

EAST JAVA'S PROJECTED SUGAR OUTPUT

Jakarta BUSINESS NEWS in English 10 Apr 87 p 8

[Excerpt]

The target of sugar production in East Java in the 1987 milling season has been set at 1,130,600 tons, according to Ir. Soepomo of state-run plantation coordinator.

Soepomo expressed optimism that the sugar production would meet the target as sugar milling had up to the end of December 1986 absorbed sugarcane from about 150,400 ha of sugar estates, or 100.3% of the target of 150,100 ha. Sugar mills found in the province had up to the end of 1986 produced 1,105,200 tons of sugar.

The total production capacity of sugar mills in East Java has been raised by 10.69 percent to 76,415 tons daily, as a result of the increase in the production capacity of the Ngadirejo sugar mill from 1,600 tons to 3,600 tons/day and the Kedawung sugar mill from 1,200 tons to 2,000 tons/day.

Thirty-three units of sugar mills are found in East Java at present. Last year the production capacity of the 33 plants was 69,094 tons/day, up about 5.7% over that in 1985. The milling period of the plants was 193 days last year, longer than that in the previous year because of the expansion of sugar estates involved and the growth of the sugarcane output.

The sugar content of sugarcane yielded by sugar estates in East Java indicated an average decline of 3.5% in 1986 compared with that in 1985 because of unfavourable weather. The productivity of sugarcane plantations in the province averaged 71.5 quintals/ha, about 90 percent of the target of 79.4 quintals/ha.

The productivity of sugarcane plantations belonging to smallholders involved in the intensification program increased by 3.8 percent to 96.6 quintals/ha.

BRIEFS

CUBAN SUGAR FOR SOUTH SULAWESI--Ujungpandang, 6 Apr (ANTARA)--A total of 12,000 tons of imported sugar from Cuba arrived at the Soekarno seaport, here, Monday, on board the Carloe Manuel d'Céspedes ship, flying the Brazilian flag. Ferry Themba, a spokesman of the South Sulawesi logistics depot (Dolog) explained that the imported sugar was allocated for the province to meet the local demand for sugar. Two sugarmills located in Bone and Takalar regencies (South Sulawesi) which temporarily ceased their operations, are expected to start production again next July. Another sugarmill, the Arosoe in Bone, is unable to supply its production for the local consumption. The province now has a stock of 12,575 tons of sugar including the just-arrived 12,000 tons. The remaining 575 tons derived from the Arasoe sugarmill. [Text] [Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 6 Apr 87 p A4] /9274

END TO SOVIET BOMBING URGED--Jakarta, 7 Apr (ANTARA)--The committee for the solidarity of Indonesia-Afghanistan people issued a statement here Monday demanding the United Nations to urge the Soviet Union to stop the bombardment over Afghan refugees' camps in Pakistan. Soviet jet bomber SU-22 crossed the Pakistani border recently and bombarded Tera Mangal and Anggira Ada villages, killing 150 people and injuring hundreds of others. The victims consisted of innocent Afghan refugees and Paksitani civilian residents. The committee has categorically denounced the action of the Moscow-backed Kabul regime in trespassing and violating other countries' sovereignty which are against the international law. It hoped the United Nations could exercise its authority to force the Soviet Union to stop its criminal commitment against the Afghan refugees. Around three million Afghan refugees, who are the victims of the Soviet occupation troops as from December 1979, are now being accommodated in Pakistan. [Text] [Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 7 Apr 87 pp A3, A4] /9274

TRANSMIGRATION FROM CENTRAL JAVA--Semarang, 8 Apr (ANTARA)--The Central Java Transmigration Office until March this year had managed to resettle 3,684 families from the province to various transmigration projects outside Java. The figure exceeded the target which was set at 8,400 families, a source of the office disclosed here Tuesday. The transmigrants occupied transmigration centres in Riau, central Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, Central Sulawesi and South Sulawesi. Aside from the mentioned transmigrants, the office until February 1987 had also sent 13,781 families (21,388 people) to join resettlement projects without financial support from the government, he concluded. [Text] [Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 8 Apr 87 p A6] /9274

PHILIPPINES IMPORTS INDONESIAN CEMENT--Manila, 10 Apr (ANTARA)--The Philippine government is set to import 250,000 bags of cement from Indonesia to augment depleting local supply in the wake of surging demand ranging from 30 to 50 percent. Trade and Industry Secretary Jose Concepcion said here Wednesday that the first shipment was expected to arrive by the third week of this month, LINA reported. The 10,000 tonnes cement importation will cost U.S.\$37.50 per ton. [Text] [Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 10 Apr 87 A1] /9274

1986 LOG PRODUCTION--Indonesia's log production in 1986 reached 19,987,555 m3 yielded by 533 units of concession holders which exploit 54,620,750 ha of forest land. In the first quarter of this year, log production in Indonesia stood at about 26 million m3. The production of processed timber last year comprised 3,712,569 m3 of plywood and 3,664,120 m3 of sawn timber. [Excerpts] [Jakarta BUSINESS NEWS in English 10 Apr 87 p 8] /9274

CSO: 4200/517

ARMY PAPER SINGLES OUT 'AMERICAN IMPERIALISTS' AS ENEMIES

Vientiane KNOGTHAP PASASON LAO in Lao 22 Jan 87 pp 1, 4

[Editorial Column: "Promoting the Resolute Combat and Winning Heritage of Our Army"]

[Excerpt] Today our people and the LPA are confronting the most cruel and dangerous enemies, the imperialists led by the American imperialists and the international reactionaries. They are looking for every way to weaken us, and to invade and swallow us along with fraternal Vietnam and Cambodia. In order to fulfill our serious and honorable duty in the new phase of the revolution, which is to defend the socialist nations and to fulfill our international obligations, our LPA must continue to expand its fine nature and training in every way. We must unyieldingly promote the fighting forces and the resolute determination for fighting and winning, for these are the regular duties of the frontline of our army. This matter is decisive; it has become the strength of our military forces. Promoting determination to fight and win concerns not only the decision to fight, but also means that we must be trained to fight so that our cadres and combatants are not only "resolute in fighting and winning," but also know how to attack and how to win. Along with teaching the heritage of persistence in attacking the French and the Americans in the two periods of fighting by cadres and combatants, we must continue to inculcate in our cadres and combatants absolute confidence in the leadership of the party and in the strength of solidarity. This means belief in the strength of socialist fraternity and the force for peace today. Also, we must help our cadres and combatants to clearly understand the true nature of injustice, war of aggression, and the many clever schemes of the imperialists and the international reactionaries so that they will be ever alert and ready to fight at any time. We must carefully promote these goals and fighting ideology among cadres and combatants, and help everyone to be aware of the honor and responsibility of the revolutionary cadres who are fighting under the glorious flag of the party for the independence of our nation and for socialism. In building a happy life we must not be afraid to make sacrifices. We must fulfill all duties, and we must not be afraid of hardship. Along with training in resolute fighting, we must recognize the importance of the mobilization and combat capability of the soldiers. We must raise consciousness in regard to implementing army regulations, and all cadres and combatants must strictly follow all orders from the higher echelons. In this way we will be able to build our strength for the time when it is necessary to fight, and victory over our enemies will be assured.

9884/12951

CSO: 4206/79

LAOS

GENERAL THONGLAI SPEAKS ON RELATIONS WITH PRC, THAILAND

Vientiane KONGTHAP PASASON LAO in Lao 20 Jan 87 p 1

[Article: "Ministry of Industry and Handicrafts Organizes Public Address the History and Heritage of the Army"]

[Text] On the morning of 14 January 1987, a gathering was held at the club of the Vientiane Capital Lao Electrical School by the Ministry of Handicrafts and Industry to hear a talk on the history and heritage of our LPA.

Brig Gen Thonglai Kommasit, member of the party Central Committee and assistant chief of the Army General Political Department, was the speaker at the 38th anniversary of the establishment of the LPA on 20 January.

Also participating in the talk were Brig Gen Ki Thoummala, vice minister of Industry and Handicrafts; Mr Kham Tavanthalangsi, secretary of the LPL Youth Union Central Committee; and over 500 cadres and workers in the companies and factories under the Ministry of Industry and Handicrafts.

Brig Gen Thonglai Kommasit described the history of the heroic LPA as well as the fine heritage, role and duty of the army as a bulwark of the nation and a strong support for national and socialist construction. He also spoke of the foreign policy of our party aimed at improving relations with neighboring nations such as the Kingdom of Thailand and the PRC for the purpose of easing tensions in the region and to make Southeast Asia a true place of peace and stability.

9884/12951

CSO: 4206/79

ARMY PAPER ASSAILS THAIS FOR ALLEGED PROVOCATIONS

Vientiane KONGTHAP PASASON LAO in Lao 26 Feb 87 p 4

[Commentary: "Those Activities Which Disrupt the Atmosphere for Improving Lao-Thai Relations Must Be Defeated"]

[Text] Since the end of November last year when a high-level Thai delegation led by Mr Arun Phanuphong, the Secretary to the Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, came to hold talks with a high-level delegation of the LPDR in Vientiane City, the atmosphere of friendship between the two countries has improved. There were positive indications, and the basic conditions which can lead to improved relations between the two sides fortunately followed such as: the friendship boat race, cultural exchanges, making it convenient for the people of the two sides to visit each other, and expanding trade relationships leading to a reduction in the number of items which Thai officials prohibit from sale to Laos from 173 to 61 etc.

Many sections of the Thai mass media expressed opinions in support of improving the atmosphere of the relationship to that of fraternal countries and neighbors. These expressions responded to the aspirations of the people of both sides who have visited and traded back and forth since ancient times. Progress in improving relations proceeded to the point where the Lao high-level delegation, led by Mr Souban Salitthilat, made preparations to continue the talks with the Thai side in Bangkok in the future in order to reach agreements on the remaining problems which both sides were interested in proceeding with.

At the same time that both sides were trying to work together to improve relations and make progress, some groups of right-wing military officials acting for the imperialists and reactionaries tried to block any progress in improving the relations between the two countries to the basis of fraternal countries and neighbors. These groups are servants working for the imperialists and reactionaries. They want to return to the atmosphere of tension. To disrupt any improvement in relations they falsely accused Vietnamese soldiers in Laos of killing 43 people from ethnic minorities in the area of the Mekong River in front of Ban Mai Village, Paksan District, Bolikhamsai Province opposite Ban Nongkhangkha Village, Nongdoen Precinct, Bungkan District, Nongkhai Province according to the Thai newspaper, DAILY NEWS, at the end of last December, which also permitted the Lao Information

Office to deny these false accusations. Then on 7 February 1987 at 14:45 hours a Thai L-19 aircraft flew across border of the LPDR in the area of Savannakhet Province and 5 km into Laos. The Foreign Ministry of the LPDR reported this to Mr Phot Souvannamoli, the Thai charge' in Vientiane, in the morning of 13 February and warned the Thai side that they should follow the rules closely in order to avoid the kind of incident that has occurred in the past and that if this were not done the Lao side would start using their rules.

Each time there are incidents like these the Lao side tries to restrain itself and tries not to use force in response because it wants to maintain the atmosphere which has just been achieved with the aim of renewing normal relations on the basis of fraternal countries and good neighbors between the peoples of our two countries. This has always been the policy of the LPDR, and this is in agreement with the aspirations of the peoples of Laos and Thailand.

These actions by some Thai right-wing military groups which block the improving friendship between Laos and Thailand will be protested by progressive opinion. In addition these evil intentions will be denounced by the Thai people and all peace-loving people. The evil schemes of these groups must be decisively defeated.

8149
CSO:4206/89

THAIS SCORED FOR HIGH FREIGHT CHARGES

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 31 Jan 87 pp 1, 2

[Article: "Laos Resents Thai Merchants Squeeze, Writes into a Textbook for Students"]

[Excerpts] Mr Pongphon Adireksan, head of the Express Transport Organization (ETO), revealed on 30 January that in budget year 1987 the ETO will increase emphasis on ground transport of exported goods, particularly of goods to Laos, with very bright prospects. However, in the meetings with the Lao government in December 1986, the Lao leaders attacked the ETO severely, claiming that the ETO was an important factor in the increased prices of ground transport of goods, a burden that Laos must bear.

Mr Pongphon said that actually even if the cabinet votes to give the ETO a monopoly on ground transport, transport prices are also set by export merchants, and investigations have shown that merchants are likely to claim to Laos that the price paid to the ETO for transport of goods from Bangkok to Tanalaeng in Laos has reached \$175 per ton although the ETO's transport rate is only \$30.80 per ton.

"I am surprised because the ETO has openly announced its price for transport, and it never thought that Laos was unaware and was being hoodwinked by certain merchants. The Lao leaders expressed resentment and even inserted a passage into a textbook for Lao geography students that claimed that Lao imports and exports must depend on Bangkok as an intermediary for contact because Laos is a closed country. This dependence has created great wealth for the ETO, which is a group of Thai capitalists, and it can be said that the price that the ETO charges Laos for transporting 1 ton of ready-made goods from Bangkok to Tanalaeng is higher than the price of transporting goods from Bangkok to San Francisco in the United States," Mr Pongphon said.

ETO directors say that Laos is probably so resentful that it has inculcated these feelings in its people. Therefore, to solve the problem the ETO is seeking ways of negotiating with Laos. However, the ETO is also experiencing other similar problems with Laos: Laos has only three motor ferries that cross the Mekhong between Nongkhai Province and Tanalaeng, and it is always adjusting the price of transport. Also, Laos has scheduled rest time from 1200 to 1400 hours every day, which causes ETO employees who do not rest during the day automatically to have to stop work and waste time. Also, because the Laos stop work immediately at 1600, if an ETO vehicle is on the Lao side, the ETO has to pay employees overtime. These difficulties should not occur.

Mr Pongphon said that if negotiations brought about an understanding, the ETO would ask to build its own motor ferries, at about 2 million baht each, and Laos probably would not object. It would also request an increase in transport prices, because it has not been able to adjust prices on 10 years.

9937/12851

CSO: 4207/141

DAILY REPORTS AMNESTY'S CONCERN OVER HMONG ISSUE

BK210358 Bangkok THE NATION in English 21 Apr 87 p 5

[Text] The Amnesty International (AI) has expressed concern at reports that some of the Hmong refugees repatriated by Thai authorities last month were arrested on return and detained without charge or put on trial by Laotian authorities.

The London-based human rights organization said in a press release received in Bangkok yesterday that there were indications some of the Hmongs may have become prisoners of conscience.

It said AI had received reports that at least four groups of Hmongs totalling 155 were "forcibly sent back to Laos" between 15-19 March. "They had reportedly fled Laos last year after government troops had attacked villages in Laos' Sayabouri Province, where they resided, and allegedly killed villagers who disagreed with government economic policies," it said.

It said 38 of the Hmongs, including 30 women and children, were sent back from Ban Winai refugee camp on 15 March.

It said that according to information currently available to AI, none of the Hmongs forcibly returned on 15 March and had participated in the armed anti-government activities.

Thai authorities have defended the policy to send back the Hongs saying they fled Laos for economic reasons and are not considered to be refugees. They said the Hmongs intended to enter Ban Winai refugee camp in Pak Chom District of Loei in hope of being resettled in third countries.

Thai police in the northeastern province reported that there were armed gangs which smuggled Hmongs from Laos into Thailand.

Lao Deputy Foreign Minister Souban Salitthilat, however, denied last Thursday that any Hmong sent back from Thailand had been punished by any means.

He said the hilltribe people would either be resettled in their hometown or sent to new settlement which is most appropriate for them.

AI said it had received information that the first two groups of Hmongs who were returned were immediately detained by Laotian authorities. "They were then reportedly transferred to a secluded detention centre believed to be located in western Vientiane Province, some distance from the border," it said.

The release said AI was concerned "at reports that they are held without charge or put on trial, and is seeking information about the reasons for their detention because of indications that some of those detained may be prisoners of conscience held for having peacefully exercised the right to leave their country or on account of their ethnic origin and non-violent political beliefs," it said.

John Baker, counsellor of the Canadian Embassy in Bangkok, told THE NATION early this month that according to his information and people he talked to during his stay in Vientiane, the repatriated Hmongs returned to safety. He said not a single person he talked to expressed worry about their safety.

Baker, who is also accredited to Laos, said it is "very unlikely" that Vientiane will punish those returnees from Thailand.

/9599

CSO: 4200/506

ELECTRICITY CORPORATION PAYS DEBTS, WORKERS GAIN WITH REFORMS

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 15 Jan 87 pp 1, 2

[Unattributed report: "Activities of the Lao Electricity Corporation Based on the New Mechanism Have Created Good Conditions for Production"]

[Excerpts] Mr Khammo Phonkeo, the head of the Lao Electricity Corporation, stated that since the corporation began carrying on production activities in accord with the new mechanism under trial implementation for the complete transformation to business, during the period August to December 1986, the corporation paid off debts totaling more than 100 million kip. As a result, the cadres and workers at the corporation were more enthusiastic about their work. They were given material incentives. During this period, the average wage of each worker was 5,000 kip. That was an increase of more than 22 percent as compared with wages during the first 6 months of 1986.

Mr Khammo stressed that now that wages are paid based on productivity, the workers are more diligent in their work and they emulate more. Absenteeism has declined to 29 percent [as published], and efficiency has increased 35 percent as compared with the first 6 months of 1986.

As a result of carrying on activities in accord with the new organization during that short period, in 1986 the corporation produced 800 million Kwh, which was 0.26 percent above the planned norm.

11943/12951

CSO: 4206/75

STATISTICS ON AGRICULTURAL ACHIEVEMENTS CITED

BK151015 Vientiane KPL in English 0859 GMT 15 Apr 87

[Text] Vientiane, 15 Apr (KPL)--The Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR) has fruitfully striven to change their single-crop cultivation into an all-round and intensive double-crop cultivation.

In the 1st 5-Year Plan (1980-1985), agricultural output increased by 42 percent. Rice-output in 1985 exceeded 1.39 million tons, a 32.5 percent increase over 1980. Compared with 1976, the hectarage of industrial crops has considerably expanded, and that of coffee and tobacco by 4.1 and 3.9 fold respectively. Animal husbandry has gradually made headway with 1.5 million buffaloes and head of cattle being raised all over the country, or a 60 percent increase over 1976.

The material and technical foundation of agriculture has been consolidated and several irrigation projects have been built, expanding the irrigated area by three-fold. In 1985, the irrigated farmland in both dry and rainy seasons stood at 130,000 hectares. Agro-mechanization has scored a five-fold increase compared to the early post-liberation years. A number of seed-selection and animal-breeding centres have been set up, helping to promote the growth of these branches.

The agro-collectivization movement has been broadened and consolidated. The country now has 3,400 cooperatives, encompassing 53 percent of all peasant families and 52.3 percent of the total farmland. Five provinces have already achieved basic success in applying the collective farming method among lowland peasants. The best cooperatives have emerged in different localities. Besides, thousands of labour-exchange units have been formed among farmers.

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CSO: 4200/506

VANG PAO AGENTS IN BOLIKHAMSAI LEAD TO TIGHTER SECURITY

Vientiane KONGTHAP PASASON LAO in Lao 22 Jan 87 p 2

[Article by Pasati: "The Viengthong District Guerrilla Unit"]

[Excerpts] Viengthong District in Bolikhamsai Province was established near the end of 1985. It is an area comprised of a revolutionary base and a political ideology based on confidence in the leadership of the party, patriotism, and the unyielding struggle of the multiethnic groups. However, Viengthong faces many problems because of its mountainous and hard-to-reach areas and the fact that communications routes between villages have not been able to be kept open all year round. Also, the level of cultural education of the people has not been expanded as it should. People live close to nature. This is why in the past the nation's enemies have tried to carry out schemes to train the Vang Pao bandits and have sent them in to create unrest among the cadres and the people. This has caused continued unrest within the district.

By absorbing the policy of the party and the direction line of national defense and security set by the party Central Military Committee, as well as the emulation in the implementation of Plenum 51 of the Council of Ministers aimed at improving and constructing the bases for peace and happiness for the people, at training and strengthening the rear-line in national defense and security, and at raising the standard of living of the people of ethnic groups step by step, since 1986 the district administrative committee has not only devoted attention to improving and constructing administrative committees from the district level down to the village level, and to organizing, assigning and training cadres in each work section efficiently and thoroughly at the basic level, but it has also made it an important task to improve and train the young district troops to have a strong political ideology and to become efficient in carrying out their duty to fight and defend their locality.

In addition, it has also exerted efforts to organize and improve the guerrilla unit network throughout the district by gathering young men and women as the primary force. Middle-aged married men have also extensively volunteered to take part in the guerrilla network.

There is a complete and adequate supply of semimodern and semitrade weapons. In each canton there are mobile and fixed guerrilla units to perform

guard duty within their villages and cantons. When people enter and leave the area, their travel permits and other papers are carefully checked. The units are organized to check and limit private merchants and illegal merchants and those addicted to social dangers and gambling, warning them and educating them according to the law. They make contacts and report from village to village, and they work closely together with the district army forces to attack enemies resolutely and bravely whenever such enemies enter their territory. They have become a driving force in defending their localities and bringing peace to the area.

Along with this work, since 1986 the guerrilla forces in each canton have had many training sessions in political ideology and have improved their basic military strategy and tactics for defense, so that they have the skill to use the physical nature of the land for effectively fighting and defending their localities. Finally a Viengthong District party committee member told us confidently that success in each duty will not only bring peace and happiness to the district, but will also provide a new face for the district in building a peaceful life for the people of ethnic groups. The district military forces and the guerrilla units have gained experience and have been growing steadily in actual practice. They have become strong assault forces for the district in defending the localities and in gloriously fulfilling their duty.

9884/12951

CSO: 4206/79

DISTRICT MILITARY DRAFT COUNCILS, CONSCRIPTION LAW NOTED

Vientiane KONGTHAP PASASON LAO in Lao 26 Feb 87 pp 1,4

[Excerpt] On the morning of 17 February the military draft council of Phon Hong District, Vientiane Province held a ceremony to summarize the recent application of the conscription law in Phon Soung Canton. The ceremony was honored by the presence of: Comrade Khambot Sisouvong of the party committee of Vientiane Province, Mr Chan Et, who is the party secretary and chairman of the Phon Hong District administration, the district military draft council, cadres from the three offices of the provincial military headquarters, the military draft council of Phon Soung Canton, mass organizations and a large number of people from this canton.

The ceremony on this day of summary was also honored by the presence of: cadres of the military draft council of the Ministry of Defense and representatives from a number of subordinate organizations.

Those speaking at the ceremony included: members of the district military headquarters and the head of the district military draft council. They summarized the application the military conscription law in Phon Soung Canton which began at the end of 1986; they evaluated each stage of the program for guidance and education about this law recently adopted by the party and state. This made the people aware, and the able-bodied men studied and grasped the content of this conscription law completely. When the law was understood, parents encouraged their sons and daughters to serve in the rank and file of the army. Young men and women volunteered to serve the nation according to the conscription law the provisions of which had been made clear. The summary also brought up many lessons learned in this first experimental application of the law in Phon Soung Canton. The lessons learned in this canton will be used as models on a larger scale for all of Phon Hong District. In this undertaking there were a number of cadres and families who were outstanding as models of bravery and responsibility with regard to their duties; they encouraged their sons and daughters to serve the nation honorably according to the law. As a result 66 people were praised by central authority, the province and the district.

On this occasion Comrade Khambot Sisouvong of the provincial party committee and Comrade Chan Et, the party secretary and chairman of the administration of Phon Hong District took turns advising those at the meeting. They praised the

responsible cadres, the administration and the mass organizations for taking care that the people studied the conscription law. They also performed the physical exams, registered and called up the young people to serve the nation according to the goal adopted by the district. In addition the two comrades explained clearly about some problems with the conscription law recently adopted by the party and state so that together people could understand the problems and handle them correctly and also put ideas together to make the law exceptional in the future and call on the multi-ethnic people to proceed vigorously and correctly with the conscription law.

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CSO:4206/89

WOMEN WITH CHILDREN FACE MILITARY CONSCRIPTION

Vientiane KONGTHAP PASASON LAO in Lao 22 Jan 87 p 2

[Article by Ph Phapmisai: "They Are Only Afraid That Their Names Will Not Be Called"]

[Excerpts] We had a brief discussion with the district administrative chairman as he was getting into his car. He said that he would return, and that if there was anything we wanted to know more about we should talk to the district military commander and to the chairman of the canton administrative committee. His car then took him to his office. I regretted that the time was too short for us to have a chance to discuss several difficult problems with him.

The next morning the chairman of the canton administrative committee was busy arranging the place and the ceremony to welcome the youth who had come for physical examination and to register for the draft in their canton. Preparations had begun the evening before, and they were completed by 0800 that day. Our ministry draft council was the first to arrive there. After the preparations were completed, we saw young men and women arriving on foot or by bicycle. They were all active youth of working age. Yes, and there were also old people, women and children present. Of course, they had brought their children for physical examination. The women carrying their children or holding their hands had also come for a physical examination and to register according to the law, said the chief of the district military command.

In truth, speaking in general of the youth throughout Phon Hong District and particularly with regard to Phon Soung Canton, nothing was said about "being afraid to be a soldier." At the time we spoke with him the chairman of the district administrative committee said that after a recent district meeting to study the draft law throughout the district, the people of multiethnic groups were all happy with the policy of the party and government, for the law was correct and just. In order to verify this, I spoke with an old man. He said that after the villagers had studied the draft law, they thought it was the right thing and very appropriate. The law clearly states the policy and the criteria for selecting people and other conditions.

I asked how the law compared with the previous one. Under the old regime there were no such laws. Thus, whenever there was a draft, the youth of working age were afraid and would hide and escape because there were no laws, no criteria

and no compromising. On the other hand, there were those who had money to bribe the authorities if they were about to be drafted as soldiers. For myself, I do not disagree with the draft law of the party and the government, and I am ready to mobilize and to encourage my children to doing, as today, when I brought my son and daughter for their physicals.

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CSO: 4206/79

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS GET MILITARY TRAINING

Vientiane KONGTHAP PASASON LAO in Lao 26 Feb 87 pp 1,4

[Excerpt] In the afternoon of 16 February 1987 the students of the Vientiane Teacher's University started basic military training at the large assembly hall of the University. Comrade Bountiem Phitsamai, the Minister of Education, Brigadier General Bounthon Chitavilaphon, the deputy chief of staff, the deputy director of the Vientiane Teacher's University, the representatives of mass organizations from the Ministry of Education and 1,000 students joined the ceremony.

After listening to a speech at the ceremony by the deputy director of the University concerning the primary purpose of combining military activity with the study of their specialty and which also announced the responsibility for this of each class as well as regulations involved, the heads of the men's and women's battalions expressed their intention to compete in the military training in order to achieve the planned result and shook hands on it. In addition Brigadier General Bounthon Chitavilaphon presented primary level military training material to the University to help with the training.

Then Comrade Bountiem Phitsamai, the Minister of Education, encouraged them. He praised their great determination to carry out the plan of the University and achieve success. Then he informed them of the meaning and the importance of their military obligation and the drive for military training: it was aimed at mobilizing for a drive to steadily apply the military obligation at the level of the people.

8149

CSO:4206/89

ARMY PAPER SEES DEFICIENCIES IN 'OLD' OFFICERS' EDUCATION

Vientiane KONGTHAP PASASON LAO in Lao 15 Jan 87 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Promoting and Strengthening Cultural Education in the LPA"]

[Excerpt] Although all army units have turned over a new leaf in education and have been able to upgrade their level of knowledge one step further, they have not yet met the requirement for constructing a modern army. The "old" officers, who have excellent experience as far as training is concerned, still lack certain cultural aspects; their work system ideology is to continue in the old way, and many problems remain. While in general we have advanced to a new level, it is still a basic level. This means that the level is still low. Therefore, our cadres and combatants need to pay attention to their studies on a regular basis--graduating from this class moving up to the next, and the more this is done the better, so they will be able to serve the nation and society.

In order to respond to the political duty of the party to improve and construct the military forces in the new phase, to be in accord with the urgent needs of the present and to prepare for the future, several important matters must be emphasized in the education of the military forces: (1) Each must consider education an urgent duty and carry out the slogan "studying is carrying the revolution to completion"; (2) studying must be organized in army units on a regular basis and must be considered a patriotic act in regard to the new regime; (3) educational units and teachers must organize the education on a regular basis; an order to mobilize and actual inspection are necessary in order to help promote education in each unit.

With this in mind, first of all, cadres must be organized to take responsibility for education in the units so they can guide and encourage the education and also set projects for each subject. These cadres must be responsible for setting up the plans and for inspecting and summarizing the learning situations in their own units. Also, if a regular teacher is not provided by the higher echelons, they should select a cadre to be a teacher. Everyone should try to study now that it is more convenient to learn in the units and there is enough time to train and upgrade our knowledge and ability. The command levels demand a certain educational level. The situation is changing by the minute. Military management and calculations demand a high level of scientific technology. Our cadres and combatants already have a strong political background, but this is not enough; it must be accompanied by modern science and technology. Today the

enemies have newer and more clever schemes. They have detailed calculations aimed at destroying the revolution in our country.

The need for education is therefore most crucial, especially for our military forces, which must be in the vanguard, because the army is the wall for protecting the nation. The use of weapons, rockets and other means by the military troops is not easy; it must be accomplished creatively. The task is very difficult. Not only do we need to know how to pull the trigger on the gun, but we also need to have very accurate knowledge of the physical nature of the land in order to deploy our forces in order to win against our opponents. Our cadres and combatants must be outstanding not only militarily but also politically.

Cultural knowledge will help the paramilitary forces to succeed in this difficult and complex duty. They must establish a plan, and organize and monitor the plan. This will lead to continued promotion of education in the army and will upgrade our cadres and combatants.

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CSO: 4206/79

ARMY PAPER COMMENTS ON DEFENSE-ECONOMY TIES

Vientiane KONGTHAP PASASON LAO in Lao 26 Feb 87 pp 1,4

[Editorial: "Coordination Between the Economy and Defense Is the Objective"]

[Text] At present the entire party, the entire army and all the people are determined to proceed with the resolutions of the Fourth Party Congress and especially the detailed plans of the branches and localities for 1987 aimed at changing all areas of activity.

One of the basic problems in carrying out the economic policies and military policies of our party is that "we must have close coordination between the economy and defense and between defense and the economy."

Based on the relationship between the economy and defense and between defense and the economy, our party stipulated that: "the defense of the nation and building socialism are two strategic duties which must be carried out together." This is because defense will be stronger when the economy is stronger. And the economy will expand steadily when defense is always strong.

In the past 11 years of defending and building the nation our armed forces and economic branches have worked to coordinate the economy with defense and defense with the economy. As regards the armed forces although they had a difficult assignment in carrying out operations to defend the nation and build up the army, nevertheless they were determined to try to join in building the economy, and they achieved results. In addition to taking time to increase daily production, each unit and locality also built up the supply base, for example by organizing places to raise crops and animals and searching for forest products in order to create an income for the unit. In addition by proceeding according to the instructions of upper echelons, a number of military units have also entered direct production such as: exploiting [resources], running agricultural settlements to raise crops and animals and running factories to produce equipment to serve the unit and to export, which creates more and more income for the budget. All this shows that our armed forces are striving to coordinate defense with the economy. But when the demands of the situation are compared with our assigned tasks in this new era then it can be seen that we must still strive to coordinate these two areas more closely and effectively than in the past by making the building up of the supply base and its components and creating income for the budget be an

important activity for the units. In another area we must recognize the reality that: assuring the normal defense needs is a responsibility of the branches of the economy and various administrative levels throughout the country. The branches of the economy must join in preparing and building a source of strength for the defense of the nation, and this must be specified in the plan coordinating the economy with defense. Defense will be stronger when the economy is organized and built up in accordance with defense policies; the effect will be even greater when economic demand is able to serve defense effectively.

All administrative levels must carry out the conscription law correctly and completely to supply mobile forces, stationed forces and also reserve forces to defend the nation. In addition the people must be mobilized to carry out our policies in the rear of the army. This is what is meant by coordination between the economy and national defense. If we want to do this then the party committees, the administration and mass organizations at all levels must expand education, mobilization and leadership for the branches of the economy and the defense forces so that they see clearly the necessity of coordinating the economy with defense and defense with the economy. This coordination must extend from planning to actual operations in such a way that planning and operations support each other, and the coordination expands quickly and steadily. We must resolutely resist any manifestation of narrow ideology, regionalism, factionalism or inflexibility which would have a negative effect on coordination and would give the enemy an opportunity to destroy the strength of our victory. We must see clearly that now more than at any other time we must concentrate all our ability and strength on our historic struggle with the enemy over who will conquer whom, the socialist path or the capitalist. If we delay and stick with our old ideas and plans, we will encounter unimaginable problems. Therefore the proper coordination between the economy and defense and between defense and the economy is a primary area of concern for the party in carrying out economic policy and defense policy.

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CSO:4206/89

TRADE CO-OP REPLACES MORIBUND AGRICULTURAL CO-OP

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 27 Oct 86 p 4

[Article by Khoutkham: "Dan Sang Advances from a Trade Co-op"]

[Text] Although only 18 months old, "Dan Sang" has become an outstanding model co-op in Vientiane Capital. It is a portrait of a new district that has shot up in a rural area.

The Dan Sang co-op, located at Km 14 on Route 10 between Vientiane Tha Ngon, did not come about and grow accidentally or naturally. Rather, it came about by the people in Ban Dan Sang absorbing and awakening toward the policy of the party and the new regime, and by the despair over the starvation that had threatened the people's private lives for a long time. On 11 November 1984, 32 families in this village volunteered and organized a trade co-op to replace the small trade co-op that was only a branch of the district and to replace also the agricultural co-op that was not making any progress. The organizing was carried out voluntarily and democratically by casting ballots to select a board of directors and a committee to inspect the work of the co-op. Production has been carried out creatively and diligently from the time there were only 10 shares (12,000 kip) to 1985, when they were able to make a profit of over 3 million kip, earning 24 million kip in cash and transferring money to the bank in Saithani District. As a result, an agricultural production unit was established on a firm basis on 1 May 1985 under the responsibility of one cadre on the board of directors. At the beginning there were only 27 families, but now farmers throughout Ban Dan Sang have become members of the agricultural co-op with 98 hectares of cultivated area. Throughout the area on both sides of the road there are stores, a club, and production and service locations. Finally, the co-op was able to attract all the families in the village to join in collective production at different levels of work. How were they able to do this? When asked this question Comrade Pheuk, who is chief of the board of directors, often smiles and answers immediately. Of course, besides the creativity of the leader, a primary factor was that all members participated with determination, consciousness, and responsibility, depending on the economic benefit and work control techniques. "Dan Sang" has carried out its production in the form of a contract and on a basic percent calculation. This means that those who produce a lot will receive a lot for their labor. The trade section remains most important and fundamental in "Dan Sang" for purchasing forest and ricefield products from the people and for

bringing industrial products to sell and exchange from the farmers. In production, and primarily in rice growing, the co-op assigns to each production group the task of bringing their production to sell and exchange with the co-op. The co-op members also are able to carry out the family economy and to sell and exchange their production with the co-op and to sell it in general. Nowadays the Dan Sang people really feel that they have a new life which has come from the collective production that started with a trade co-op. The hand-to-mouth way and the searching for vegetables and bamboo shoots way of doing things have been changed to work allocation with "one for all and all for one." This was done step by step on the way to a new style of production which will be an example for other places, and to change a sad way of life to one of happiness, liveliness, and full confidence in the future.

9884/12851

CSO: 4206/85

TRADE CO-OPS' ROLE IN PRICE CONTROLS, ANTISMUGGLING

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 29 Oct 86 p 2

[Article by B. Denmeua: "The Trade Co-op in Luang Prabang Province Is Expanding"]

[Excerpt] Trade is a link and a means of communication as a spearpoint in boosting production and the circulation and distribution of goods and in limiting private merchants who engage in scattered and illegal business as well as opportunists. Therefore Vientiane Province has organized collective trade in the form of trade co-ops by making use of and facilitating villages as the principal base according to the special characteristics of each locality where goods are collected and also where the people gather to exchange their goods. There are many aspects of this matter which are seen to be necessary, especially the existing agricultural co-op units within their own villages, in promoting the setting up of trade and credit co-ops. Since 1955 Luang Prabang Province has been able to organize 146 trade co-op units, which aid in expanding the trade network in the province, and the people's standard of living has been raised gradually. After the actual business has been carried out, many units have a tendency to expand and to be able to grasp goods and effectively control the prices of a variety of goods distributed in the market. The leakage of strategic goods which are monopolized by the government has gradually been limited. The business of the trade co-ops is to encourage the sale of industrial goods and to purchase forest and rice-field products from the people of multiethnic groups by exercising the new price mechanism. For example, when a district distributes its industrial goods to a co-op, a set fee is broken down according to the calculation of the lowest retail price, which varies depending on the special characteristics of each district and each area. As for forest and agricultural products which the co-op has purchased to sell to the district, 10 percent will be added to the price agreed upon by both sides. Government trade will pay for the transportation of all sorts of goods and all expenses. After this work was carried out in the first 6 months of 1986, 17 co-op units were added to the existing 156, resulting in 163 co-op units. There were 9,400 members and over 9 million kip. During this period they were able to earn over 52 million kip for the government.

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CSO: 4206/85

ROUTE 9 CONSTRUCTION PROGRESS REPORTED

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 29 Oct 86 p 4

[Article: "Route 9 Is Being Made a Standard Road"]

[Excerpt] After the natural liberation, repair and construction on Route 9 to make it a standard road were begun in order to provide good year-round communications and transportation. Major construction on Route 9 was begun in 1980 with cooperation between domestic and foreign labor forces. These include Construction Company 923, the Route 9 Construction Company, Central Irrigation Companies 1 and 2, the USSR, the SRV, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. We Lao are responsible for construction from Km 0 to Km 197. This section of the road has five large bridges, Se Champhon, Se Sangsoi, Se Kongkam, Se Tha Mouak, and Se Banghiang, which were aided in construction by fraternal socialist countries Bulgaria, Hungary, the CSSR, and the USSR. There are also 30 medium-size and small bridges and over 200 culverts. The SRV helped in the construction of the section of the road for 44 km from Se Banghiang Bridge to the border of Vietnam, including many small and medium-size bridges. This construction has already been completed.

The Route 9 construction command committee told us that from the beginning to the early part of this year much of the road surface work has been nearly 100 percent completed. For example, the road surface pavement with laterite has been 90 percent completed, and the culverts have been completed for 80 percent of the plan. There has been construction of the bridges on a section 197 km long containing in all 33 small, medium-size, and large bridges totaling 1,918 meters, and 8 bridges have been completed. These are Se Champhon, Se Sangsoi, Se Kongham, and Se Tha Mouak bridges totaling 451 km. Each bridge can carry 50 to 100 tons of weight and is expected to last for over 100 years.

Although the success of the Route 9 construction is still primary, it confirms the expansion of socialist construction in our country. It occupies an important place in the implementation of the First 5-Year Plan of the government with victory and has become a solid foundation for the implementation of the Second 5-Year Plan, which has been a glorious success.

By now most of the work on upgrading the road surface has been completed. Parts of Route 9 have been paved with asphalt. The construction of the fifth bridge across the Se Banghiang River aided by the USSR is being feverishly carried out and is expected to be completed soon.

9884/12851

CSO: 4206/85

LUANG PRABANG ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, CO-OPS, TRANSPORTATION

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 31 Oct 86 pp 3, 4

[Article: "Luang Prabang Province: Success in Transformation and Economic Construction"]

[Excerpts] Luang Prabang Province is divided into eight districts: Luang Prabang District, Ngoi, Oudomsai, Nan, Xieng Ngeun, Phonsai, Pak Seng, and Pak Ou. The population throughout the province is 298,000.

Rice Production and Food Supply

Luang Prabang Province has a fairly large production area which is suitable for cultivation. The planting area for all types of rice was 43,331 hectares in 1976 and 64,286 in 1985. The selection of new strains of rice has helped to increase the wet-rice production yield from 1.49 tons per hectare to 2.7 tons per hectare.

Also, private and scattered production by the farmers here has gradually changed to collective production and the organization of co-ops. In 1979 there were only 10 agricultural co-op units, and now there are 149 units with 5,916 hectares of ricefields, which is 71.3 percent of the total cultivated area. There is a total of 6,556 families who have joined the co-ops, which is 70.6 percent of the farmer families. The area for growing rice was expanded from 8,145 hectares in 1974 to 8,294 in 1985.

In terms of industry, besides having a heritage of diligence and plenty, Luang Prabang Province also has skilled technicians and workers who are highly responsible for controlling factories and various production vehicles. For example, within the province there is one 1,200-kW hydropower plant that supplies electricity for the districts around the province. There are also several generators that provide electricity for each district. Also, there is a rice mill, a saw mill, and an ice-making plant owned by the government that are effectively serving the district's standard of living.

Communications and Transportation

The glorious success in communications and transportation work over the past 10-year period resulted in the construction of communication routes between

districts, such as from Luang Prabang District to Nam Bak and Oudomsai Districts, where previously the people had to travel by boat and were forced to waste 1 to 2 days because of rapids and shallows. The road is now in place, which makes it easy for transporting, circulating, and distributing goods. Besides the roads connecting districts, repairs have also been made to roads between cantons and villages. The part of strategic Route 13 that passes through Luang Prabang Province and Route 1, which connects Oudomsai, Sayaboury, and Vientiane Provinces, have been carefully repaired on a regular basis. In addition to land communication, the province also makes use of air and water communications and transportation.

In order to help the circulation and distribution of goods throughout, from the flatland to the mountainous areas, the administrative committee has given attention to using all vehicles, whether they are transport buses, solid-wheel carts, or oxcarts. The government's transport company and the transport enterprise have given their determined attention to this issue. The land transportation company has also promoted transportation within the province and with other provinces such as Luang Prabang and Vientiane, Luang Prabang and Pak Beng (Oudomsai Province), Luang Prabang and Ngoi District, and Khua District (Phong Saly Province), and to Pak Beng. Throughout the past 10-year period there has been a great expansion in the network of state stores, collective stores, and the people's trade co-ops, resulting in fairly good exchanges and purchasing. The government sold and exchanged the materials used in consumer products and various household items with the people, resulting in an improved standard of living for the people. Throughout the province there are now 42 state stores and 133 trade co-op units. Agreements have been signed between the government and the co-ops and producers. There is cooperation between the government, collective organizations, and the private sector to promote the progress of business.

By carrying out the policies of the party and the government in guaranteeing an increase in export goods for the province, the work sections involved have widely and suitably carried out the policy on purchase prices. As a result, the trade work within the province has gradually and relentlessly expanded.

Production Data Table

<u>Item</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1985</u>
Rice		
Cultivated area	43,331 hectares	64,286 hectares
Production	46.028 tons	94.970 tons
Corn		
Cultivated area	5,199 hectares	10,700 hectares
Production	4.142 tons	12.790 tons
Soybeans		
Cultivated area	130 hectares	800 hectares
Production	89 tons	480 tons

<u>Item</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1985</u>
Mung beans		
Cultivated area	514 hectares	580 hectares
Production	296 tons	380 tons
Peasants		
Cultivated area	512 hectares	1,920 hectares
Production	363 tons	1,530 tons
Tobacco		
Cultivated area	48 hectares	110 hectares
Production	196 tons	415 tons
Domestic animals		
Buffalo	27,186	36,800
Cattle	5,168	11,750
Pigs	58,614	114,300
Sheep and goats	4,005	6,780
Poultry	239,700	321,400

9884/12851

CSO: 4206/85

OIL PIPELINE UNIT MISSION, DIFFICULTIES REVIEWED

Vientiane KONGTHAP PASASON LAO in Lao 26 Feb 87 p 3

[Article by Noi Meuangsam: "The Recent Progress of the Oil Pipeline Unit"]

[Excerpt] The oil pipeline unit was established in April 1976. This unit performed very important duties entrusted to it by the party and people. These included [running] the pipeline system, the oil storage facilities and the communications system as well as pumping oil from the SRV to the LPDR. At that time this unit was affiliated with the Ministry of Public Works and Transportation and cooperated with our neighbor Vietnam in constructing the oil pipeline. The oil pipeline unit has carried on these duties since then. At present it is affiliated with the Ministry of Defense, and it is the primary unit for defending the pipeline as well as pumping the oil. It concentrates completely on these important duties. This unit has steadily been improved and made stronger in order to assure that these duties are performed and to avoid [the need] for large investments by the state.

On the way to improving and building up this unit and while carrying out its duties, they accumulated many valuable lessons. The unit encountered many kinds of difficulties, such as: the communication channels from headquarters were long, there were 13 posts throughout the unit, its personnel were not complete, the terrain along the pipeline to be inspected was difficult and not only did the enemy which sought to destroy the new system and the economy of the nation conduct regular destructive operations but the people in these localities also had a narrow, old-fashioned ideology - they had still not absorbed the ideology of the party and state. Therefore the cadres and workers of the unit not only had to be combatants defending the pipeline but also had to carry out operations to build up production bases in the localities and a supply system. These difficulties amounted to a school which provided more training for the cadre-combatants and workers and increased their love of the new system and their defense of the property of the party and state.

Although there were hundreds and thousands of problems hindering the fulfillment of their duties, nevertheless these were not able to defeat the revolutionary spirit of the cadres, combatants and workers. In the end they progressed and completed their duties well. As Comrade Sisouphan Khamsivolavong, the deputy head of the technical unit reported to our group of reporters: "our entire unit considered that each time oil was pumped was like a

battlefield which demanded a great spirit of collective mastery, combat readiness and the desire to save the property of the state. For this reason 1986 was a year in which we completed 100 percent of the plan for pumping oil, improved 25 km of telephone lines between stations and made the unit strong in all areas according to the goal. In addition last year was a year in which our unit was stronger than ever; the members felt secure about their specialties, the solidarity between the members and the people was better than in the past and all of the company's areas of responsibility was secure."

8149

CSO:4206/89

COLUMN ON FESTIVAL RESTRICTIONS, ECONOMY REASONS CITED

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 14 Jan 87 pp 2, 4

[Conversations with Friends column: "Will Festivals Be Allowed?"]

[Excerpts] [Question] How must festivals be organized to secure permission from officials to hold festivals as in the past?

[Answer] Officials will allow people to hold traditional festivals in accord with the resolutions and orders promulgated. These must be adhered to strictly. For example, in holding a traditional festival, the people must take responsibility for organizing the festival themselves. However, the following restrictions apply: The event must not go beyond 2300 hours. It must not be wasteful. If it is very costly, this will just waste labor, money and materials and goods. Security and order must be maintained. Festivals cannot be organized in order to make money. There must not be gambling, and there cannot be any activities that might stir up trouble. The activities must be in accord with the new socialist customs. In particular, the artistic and dramatic units that put on performances must first obtain a permit from officials. These rules also apply to funerals, weddings, housewarmings, and so on. Before such events can be held, a permit must first be obtained from the local administrative officials, particularly the officials concerned district. Funerals must not become too noisy, because this bothers others. Today, some people engage in very extravagant activities. In particular, people hold extravagant activities in the evening and engage in other activities to make a profit. They hold artistic and dramatic events that are not in accord with the national character. I say a band playing loud music. They thought that this was a lot of fun (Disco Lao, Lao Disco). I don't know who invented this or what it means. When they sang, they screamed as if they were going to die. This shows a lack of awareness. This tarnishes the image of the country's arts. Furthermore, this destroys the nation's arts and its culture. Thus, when holding festivals, people must obey the regulations stipulated by officials. Those who fail to do so will be in violation of the law. In cases in which violations are committed, the sectors concerned must take responsibility and handle the matter.

11943/12951

CSO: 4206/75

BRIEFS

SHOP WAGES, PRODUCTIVITY--A report from the director of Lao-Soviet Friendship Vehicle Repair Plant No 1, Dong Chong, discussed the activities of the plant after the plant switched to carrying on activities in accord with the new mechanism. Since October 1986, the plant has earned more than 92 million kip. This is almost 7 percent above the planned target. Repairs have exceeded the plan by more than 10 percent. As a result, the income of each worker has increased from 5,000 kip to 8,000 kip. In summary, this plant is now carrying on operations in accord with the new economic management mechanism. The plant has established a good production chain. Wages are paid based on productivity. As a result, productivity has increased an average of more than 6 percent. [Excerpts] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 20 Jan 87 p 1] 11943

LUANG PRABANG ELECTRICITY OUTPUT, PROFITS--In 1986, the workers at the Lao Electricity State Enterprise in Luang Prabang Province fulfilled the yearly plan. They produced 4.2 million Kwh of electricity to serve society. During the same period, the electricity workers in this province produced a small turbine. The enterprise earned more than 25.7 million kip. Of this, more than 4.9 million kip was delivered to the budget. The Dong River dam in Luang Prabang Province is a medium-sized dam that is slightly smaller than the one in Champassak Province. It has three turbines. If there is sufficient water present in each production season, the dam can produce 1,008 kilowatt-hours of electricity. In 1987, the second year of the state's second 5-year plan, the enterprise will make a great effort to produce electricity to serve society. In particular, they will strive to produce more electricity than in 1986 in order to support the factories and plants, with the target being 4.3 million Kwh. [Excerpts] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 16 Jan 87 p 1] 11943

STATE-PRIVATE TRADE IN BOLIKHAMSAI--Because of expanding the state stores and cooperative marketing shops and engaging in state-private business activities, the standard of living has gradually improved. The circulation of goods has spread from the center to the rural areas in order to distribute materials, ready-made items, consumer goods, and food to the people. For sell and trade example, in the past, newly developed zones such as Lak Sao District, Khamkeut District, and Phathong District in Bolikhamsai Province did not have any state stores. But now, there are state stores in each of these districts. These stores sell various goods. For example these stores supply salt, kerosene, cloth, medicines, and production equipment. The people trade for those items by

exchanging such things as coffee, cardamom, wax, benzoin, peanuts, and sesame. The people have brought in tens of tons of such goods. As a result, the standard of living has improved, and the exploitation of forest products has become a major activity. Besides selling and exchanging various goods, the trade service in Luang Prabang Province has purchased more than 37 tons of forest products from the people, including wax, benzoin, garlic, and cardamom, valued at more than 30 million kip. The same thing is true in other production areas. [Excerpt] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 15 Jan 87 p 2] 11943

VIENTIANE PSS OPERATIONS, CONSCRIPTION--During 1986, the cadres and soldiers at the Saisettha District Military Headquarters, Vientiane Capital, carried out their duties diligently. They have improved national defense capabilities and maintained order and security, fulfilling 80 percent of the plan. A total of 3,820 men have conducted patrols, guarded meetings, and maintained order in their areas of responsibility. Besides this, 900 cadres and soldiers have worked together closely with the administrative authorities and local people. In particular, 50 young men have been mobilized to fulfill their obligation to the country. [Excerpt] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 14 Jan 87 p 1] 11943

OUDOMSAI DISTRICT TRADE--In 1986, the Hong Sa District trade section, Oudomsai Province, carried out its duties diligently. Last year, the section sold a variety of household utensils and production tools to support the people. This include more than 10,000 meters of cloth, 15,000 kg of salt, kerosene, clothing, dishes, shovels, axes, plows, and a large quantity of other items. The total value of the goods exceeded 3 million kip. Besides this, this trade section also purchased forest products from the people valued at 1,798,061 kip. It fulfilled 97 percent of the 1986 plan. However, this represented a 40 percent increase as compared with 1985. Today, the cadres in this section continue to buy and sell goods. They are working hard to help increase production and improve the standard of living. [Text] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 17 Jan 87 p A4] 11943

LUANG PRABANG ROAD REPAIR--At the beginning of this year, after harvesting the annual wet rice crop, 34 villages in Xieng Man Canton, Luang Prabang District, with a population of 2,200 people coordinated things to repair the road from Xieng Man Village to Na Khon and Ban Na villages. Altogether, they have repaired more than 20 km. They have completed almost half the repair work. At the same time, 260 women in Xieng Thong, Wat That, Ma No, Vithoun, and Phou Xuang cantons in Luang Prabang District have worked together closely to repair Highway 13 from Luang Prabang District to Xieng Ngeun District, a distance of more than 20 km. They have dug drainage ditches along the side of the road, leveled the road surface, and filled in the holes. They have also felled trees in order to widen the road 2 meters on each side. This will facilitate communications, transportation, and travel between the localities. [Text] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 22 Jan 87 pp A2, 3] 11943

HOUA PHAN ROAD WORK--Repairs are being made on certain sections of Highway 6 in Houa Phan Province. The work is being carried on from Km 626 to Km 70 at Khong Khao Village in Sam Neua District and in certain remote areas along Highway 6 near Phou Lao Village in Houa Meuang District. To date, 46 km have been repaired. Repairs on this road got underway last December. A total of

more than 3,000 people from 10 cantons and Houa Meuang District and cadres from various sections at the provincial seat have participated in repairing this road. They have worked very hard, working for 3 days without a break. Highway 6, with a length of more than 100 km, is a strategic road between Xieng Khouang and Houa Phan provinces. It runs to the border with Vietnam. [Excerpts] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 8 Jan 87 pp A3, 4] 11943

SRV MILITARY AID--On the morning of 6 January 1987 a ceremony was held to hand over the Office for Military Guidance and Training, whose construction was aided by the SRV in accordance with a cooperative agreement between the two armies, the LPA and the Vietnamese army. The ceremony was held at the Basic Combined Arms School. The office is equipped for guidance and training. The chief of the Vietnamese construction workers made a speech in handing it over, and the chief of the LPA's Basic Combined Arms School made the acceptance speech in front of the chiefs of the military training section of the General Logistics Department, along with cadres concerned from both sides. This office is the result of the solidarity, friendship and special cooperation between the two nations and the two armies of Laos and Vietnam, which has become increasingly fruitful and defending the results of the revolution in Indochina in general and in particular in the two nations, the LPDR and the SRV. [Text] [Vientiane KONGTHAP PASASON LAO in Lao 20 Jan 87 p 1] 9884

VIENTIANE DISTRICT INDUCTION PHYSICALS--After recent studies of the contents of the laws regarding their national defense duty, young men and women throughout Phon Soung Canton, Phong Hong District, Vientiane Province have reported for registration and physical examination. A ceremony was held to welcome the physical examinations and registration in a location under the guidance and control of the canton draft council and the district draft council and organized by the provincial draft council. It was held from 31 December 1986 to 2 January 1987. These youth underwent physical examination and registration as a result of their clear understanding of the honor of all Lao citizens to contribute to the national defense and socialist construction, especially for those who are required because of their age to serve in the ranks of the army in accordance with the law stipulating their national defense obligation that the party and government has issued for the new period. [Text] [Vientiane KONGTHAP PASASON LAO in Lao 15 Jan 87 p 1] 9884

CULTURAL GRANT FROM JAPAN--Tokyo, 7 Apr (KYODO)--Japan will give Y28 million in a cultural grant-in-aid to Laos to enable the University of Dongdok to buy equipment for instruction in physics and chemistry, the Foreign Ministry said Tuesday. Diplomatic notes on the aid were exchanged in Vientiane between representatives of the two governments Monday. Ministry officials said the university is a 4-year state university mainly for the training of teachers, but it lacks basic equipment for chemistry teachers. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0950 GMT 7 Apr 87] /9599

NEW BURMESE AMBASSADOR RECEIVED--Vientiane, 21 Apr (KPL)--P. Kyaw Han, ambassador to the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma to the Lao PDR, today presented his credentials to Lao Acting-President Phoumi Vongvichit. The two sides conferred on bilateral relations of friendship, good

neighbourliness and cooperation. The Lao acting-president wished the new Burmese ambassador success in the execution of his diplomatic mission here so as to contribute to the development of relations between Laos and Burma and to the maintenance of peace and security in this region and the world. Also present on the occasion was deputy-foreign minister, Soulivong Phasitthidet. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GMT 21 Apr 87] /9599

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS WORK--In the past only between 5,000 and 7,000 metric tons of gypsum ore were transported from Donghen [in Laos] to Dongha and Da Nang in Vietnam. But in 1986, the amount of the gypsum transported between these points increased to 21,000 metric tons. Between 40,000 and 60,000 metric tons of dried goods were also transported through Vietnam to Laos from the third countries." In 1987, the Ministry of Transport and Posts has also mapped out a plan to build 2,480 km more of national highways, to asphalt 132 km of roads, to conduct a survey to build the 219-meter Sedon Bridge, and to build the 232-meter Nam Theun Bridge and the 130-meter Nam Seuang Bridge. In the 1st quarter of 1987, the ministry also cooperated with the administrations of Champassak, Saravane, and Savannakhet Provinces to repair a stretch of 260 km of road linking Savannakhet provincial capital to Pakse within 10 days. [Summary] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 22 Apr 87] /9599

U.S. AIRCRAFT DOWNED IN WAR--Savannakhet Province worked with the Vietnamese Volunteer Army and became the leading province in downing a total of 946 U.S. aircraft by working closely with the army and the Vietnamese people in the famous victory at "Lam Son 917" where there were 45,000 U.S. troops and their Saigon puppets, and 3 large battalions on the Vientiane side. [Excerpt] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 29 Oct 86 p 3] 9884/12851

SAVANNAKHET AGRICULTURAL CO-OPS--Savannakhet Province now has a total of 547 agricultural co-op units that include up to 43 percent of the families who engage in production. [Excerpt] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 29 Oct 86 p 3] 9884/12851

CSO: 4206/85

CONFEDERATION BUT NO MERGER FOR GERAKAN, PBS

Kuala Lumpur BERITA HARIAN in Malay 20 Jan 87 p 2

[Text] Datuk Dr Lim Keng Yaik, the president of Gerakan (Gerakan Rakyat Malaysia), today denied the allegation that the formation of a confederation by his party and the Sabah United Party (PBS) constitute the first step toward a merger of the two parties.

He said the Sabah state constitution would not permit the leaders of Gerakan and PBS to merge their parties even if they agreed to do so.

Datuk Dr Lim, who was contacted in Kuala Lumpur by the press after opening a seminar on research management, also said that Gerakan will concentrate its attention on its activities in the peninsula.

"The Gerakan-PBS confederation aims at increasing the cooperation between the parties, at fostering mutual understanding between the peoples of the peninsula and Sabah, and at establishing national solidarity," he stated.

He also said that some groups in Sabah may have the idea that the confederation is the same thing as a merger of the two parties.

Mandate

"As I see it, we still have the problem of finding a name for this venture. I describe it as a confederation of parties, and in Sabah they are calling it a political pact. But the fact remains that Gerakan and PBS will continue to be two different parties.

"In order to avoid confusing anyone, the top leaders of the two parties will hold discussions to decide on a name and guidelines for this cooperatives venture," he said.

Datuk Lim also said that the Gerakan-PBS confederation may establish a joint supreme council to guide its activities.

He has not yet received the Gerakan central committee's official agreement to the "regulations for the confederation," he said.

"However, the committee is generally agreed on the concept of a confederation of Gerakan and PBS.

"After agreement is reached Gerakan will give its secretary general a mandate to discuss cooperative relations with the party," he said.

Datuk Lim also said that he will confer with the central committee when making a number of important decisions about the confederation's regulations.

"The Gerakan central committee's blessing on this confederation is greatly needed as the matter may be discussed at a general assembly of PBS in March and of Gerakan in May," he said.

He also said that if the confederation's regulations work well they will be used as a formula for cooperation with the component parties of the Barisan Nasional (National Front).

"Gerakan is prepared to form a confederation with any party in Barisan Nasional, provided the party is for the multiracial community," he stated.

5458/12951

CSO: 4213/59

PBS WARY OF UMNO OBJECTIVE IN SABAH

Kuala Lumpur BERITA HARIAN in Malay 27 Jan 84 p 4

[Text] Datuk Joseph Pairin Kitingan, the president of the Sabah United Party (PBS) says that complete confidence must be placed in his party's ability to govern the state because the party was elected by people of all races.

The leaders of the state can govern Sabah without interference from other sides because the PBS too is a member of Barisan Nasional (National Front), he said.

Datuk Joseph, who is chief minister of Sabah, said that no one can stop the UMNO (United Malay National Organization) from entering Sabah because there are no laws nor anything in the state constitution to prevent its entry.

Objective

He told a meeting of public figures in Kota Kinabalu on Monday that the PBS, as the government party in Barisan Nasional, would like to know the UMNO's real objective in entering Sabah when the PBS is already a member of Barisan Nasional.

With regard to the administration of the Islamic religion in Sabah, he said that the state government already is taking steps to ensure that his authority in this area is delegated to his deputy, Datuk Ahmad Baharom Abu Bakar Titingan.

5458/12951

CSO: 4213/59

DIALOGUE BETWEEN UMNO, PAS PLANNED

Closed to Public

Kuala Lumpur BERITA MINGGU in Malay 8 Feb 87 p 1

[Text] On Saturday the supreme council of the UMNO (United Malay National Organization) decided that the dialogue between PAS (Pan Malaysian Islamic Party) and the UMNO, a subject that has been widely publicized in the mass media, will be held in closed session at a place and on a date to be announced later.

Only selected representatives of the UMNO and PAS will be present during the dialogue. It will not be open to the public or to representatives of the mass media.

The council also decided that it will not announce the specific topics that will be addressed in the dialogue.

The council meeting lasted about 4 hours and was chaired by Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Mohamad, the prime minister and UMNO president. Following the meeting he told reporters that the UMNO has not yet selected the party representatives who will take part in the dialogue.

He said that the supreme council also decided that the UMNO will control all of the activities and matters connected with the dialogue to ensure that it is carried out successfully.

"A secretariat will be formed to handle the various preparations and to hold talks with PAS leaders in order to make this a successful dialogue," he said.

Dr Mahathir Mohamad was asked if a dialogue can settle the differences of opinion between the UMNO and PAS. He replied, "The UMNO does not want to make any predictions about whether the dialogue will succeed or not. The important thing is that we are making an earnest effort to make it succeed.

"Whether the talks succeed or not is in God's power," he said.

Several PAS leaders, including Haji Yusof Rawa, the party's president, have said that there are no conditions attached to the party's agreement to hold a dialogue with the UMNO.

Dr Mahathir said that while the talks will be held behind closed doors, the public will be notified of the date and place of the talks when this decision is made.

PAS Agreement

Kuala Lumpur BERITA MINGGU in Malay 8 Feb 87 p 1

[Text] On Saturday evening PAS officially announced that it had agreed to hold a dialogue with the UMNO at any time and any place and with no conditions attached.

Haji Nakhaie Haji Ahmad, vice president of PAS, told 3,000 party supporters at a forum in Kota Bharu that the leadership and all members of PAS unanimously agreed and were convinced that the dialogue was important in expanding the party's struggle to uphold Islam.

Commenting on the statement made by Prime Minister Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Mohamad, the president of UMNO, Haji Nakhaie said that it would be "easy for PAS" to accept the condition that the dialogue be held in closed session.

"Whether closed or open, PAS is prepared to face the UMNO in this dialogue since it is convinced that the results will benefit Islam and the Muslim community," he said.

He said that PAS is waiting for an invitation from the UMNO, "but if the UMNO is hesitant to do this then PAS will invite the UMNO to a dialogue."

Haji Nakhaie also said that he had to return to Kuala Lumpur that evening to meet with other PAS leaders and make preparations for the dialogue.

5458/12951

CSO: 4213/59

BERJASA FEELS SLIGHTED BY BARISAN NASIONAL

Kuala Lumpur BERITA HARIAN in Malay 7 Feb 87 p 2

[Text] Berjasa (Front of Muslim Congregations in Malaysia) is dissatisfied with Barisan Nasional (National Front) and may re-evaluate the position it occupies in the organization.

According to Drs Abdul Jalil Ahmad, the head of the Berjasa Youth Committee for Malaysia, this is one of several issues that may be discussed on 11 April at the party's congress in Kota Bharu, Kelantan.

Drs Abdul Jalil, who is also secretary of the Berjas Liaison Committee for Kedah, is convinced that the issue will be discussed at the congress because Berjasa members are not satisfied with the service given the party by the leaders of Barisan Nasional.

He said that it is as though the leaders of Barisan Nasional are ignoring Berjasa and are forgetting the functions performed and contribution made by the party in helping overcome the influence of PAS (Pan Malaysian Islamic Party) in a number of states.

Moreover, he said, Berjasa withdrew from the general election last year because it was dissatisfied with the attitude of the leaders of Barisan Nasional.

"If a delegation raises the issue then this time the congress may discuss Berjasa's position in Barisan Nasional," he said.

Drs Abdul Jalil said that the congress also is expected to make major changes in the top leadership of the party. He said that all positions, including that of president, will be contested. The office of president now is held by Datuk Haji Wan Hashim Haji Wan Ahmad. His deputy is Senator Haji Mohd Yusoff Noor.

Berjasa headquarters has instructed all regional branches to hold conferences at their respective levels. They have also been asked to nominate candidates and to recommend and name delegates to the congress, he said.

With regard to a dialogue between the UMNO and PAS, he said that the talks should be held but should not be unduly publicized to prevent the leaders of a certain party from using them as political capital.

5458/12951

CSO: 4213/59

RELIANCE ON IMMIGRANT LABOR DECRIED

Kuala Lumpur UTUSAN MALAYSIA in Malay 7 Feb 87 p 8

[Editorial: "Foreign Workers and Unemployment"]

[Text] The achievement of an agreement on the issue of illegal Indonesian immigrants to Malaysia at the meeting between Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir and President Suharto provides a way of overcoming the problem of the influx of foreign workers to this country along with the problems that arise as a result of their presence here.

A treaty signed earlier by the two nations covers only the legal entry of workers through approved channels and in identified numbers. Yet the flow of workers from this neighboring country includes not only persons who have legal documentation but also persons who enter illegally. And it is the illegal aliens who cause many problems for Malaysia.

Implementation of the agreement to increase supervision of the borders of the two countries is a joint responsibility and can block the entry of illegal workers into Malaysia. These workers usually are brought in by illegal syndicates, and the effort to eradicate the activities of these syndicates will certainly be more effective if both sides of the border are carefully watched.

With the achievement of the agreement and increased supervision of the border the people of Malaysia should ask themselves why we continue to need foreign workers, legal or illegal, when unemployment is increasing in this country.

The presence of foreign workers in our country provides proof that there are still many job opportunities around us. Which is to say that today's unemployment problem is not caused by the lack of a continuing opportunity for the peoples to obtain work. The question is: Why does unemployment exist when work is available?

One conclusion that can be made is that there is a trend in our society whereby people are no longer willing to do certain kinds of work, work which they consider to be unsuitable or unappealing. This means that they prefer being unemployed to being, for example, a field worker.

It is quite clear that the shortage of field labor exists not because we have a shortage of workers but because our workers do not want to work in the fields.

This attitude compels us to depend on foreign workers to work the fields.

We will be forced to take in foreign workers as long as we ourselves are unwilling to perform the jobs that are to be done in our country. And looking at this trend we may ask if we are not moving toward the situation that exists in the countries of the Middle East, where much of the work is done by foreigners.

Regardless of whether or not the country is in a recession, the attitude of our workers must be corrected quickly. This is the best of all times to make the change, considering that the number of unemployed is increasing and that this certainly would encourage them to take a realistic attitude toward life. For if they do not they will continue to be left behind.

5458/12951
CSO: 4213/59

THAILAND

LACK OF PARLIAMENT ROLE IN U.S. ARMS DEPOT DECRIED

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 29 Jan 87 p 6

[Column by Kosum Hakthongkhwang: "Arms Depot Reflects Quality of Thai-U.S. Politics"]

[Excerpt] Even though the "arms depot" is a need common to both Thailand and the United States, the most important difference will be the final stage of accomplishment of the plan, that is, at the point when the United States feels the need warrants bringing the matter to Congress for a vote so that the plan can be carried out.

But for the Thai government, this matter is the concern of the government, and particularly the Ministry of Defense. The parliament has hardly any role at all.

Don't ask about the role of our House of Representatives in representing all of the people. Don't ask about the role of the military commission of the House of Representatives.

Because the institutions mentioned have almost no part in the decisions concerning the "arms depot," except to await the announcement like people everywhere.

It is just this point that is the important difference between Thailand and the United States.

That point is, for the United States, which is governed by a full democratic system, the role of the congress is to control the administration of the government of the land by the executive branch.

Even in important official military matters involving joint decisions among nations, representatives of the people have the full right to offer their options toward such decisions as well.

But in our country the signing of names on important matters like this has fallen into the hands of, and become the decision of, career civil servants, while the lawfully elected representatives of the people do not have the right to participate.

Such a political situation not only shows the sorry state of democratic methods; it also depends on the alertness of our politicians.

It is unusual that, although the matter of the "arms depot" is important both politically and militarily, no member of the upper or lower house of parliament has shown interest in offering to play even a small role, even in expressing approval or disapproval contributing to the discussion surrounding it.

This therefore not only reflects how the quality of politics differs in the democracies of the United States and Thailand; it also indicates the quality of the politicians of the two countries.

9937/12851

CSO: 4207/141

PAPER ASKS REDIRECTION FOR ASEAN

Bangkok NAO NA in Thai 19 Jan 87 p 3

[Editorial: "Thailand and the Highest ASEAN Meeting"]

[Excerpts] ASEAN--or the six Southeast Asian nations Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines, and the new arrival Brunei--under the present conditions can be said to be losing its importance as a cooperative body because of several important problems.

The first is a problem of economic difficulties, which have been worsening since 1985, with the rate of economic expansion for the ASEAN countries for 1985 estimated at a very distressing 0.6 percent.

The second factor in ASEAN's loss of importance is the Cambodia problem, which causes the ASEAN countries to appear more and more separate.

Over the past 20 years, if asked whether ASEAN has done anything as a group to cooperate economically, the answer would be, not yet because negotiations have not yet brought about results. In this situation, NAO NA has the greatest hopes that the highest conference of ASEAN this December will provide an opportunity for ASEAN to seek new directions and effective cooperation, and the outside world will see that unity as strengthening its bargaining power with developed countries.

NAO NA believes that ASEAN should cooperate in these areas: exchange of political technology, increase of trade among ASEAN countries, investment in development of human resources, and impressing the importance of ASEAN on the majority of the people in each country. Even if the ASEAN meetings are special meetings of civil servants of foreign ministries or economic civil servants of related agencies, the media, universities, and the people should have a real role.

9937/12851

CSO: 4207/141

PAPER BLASTS GOVERNMENT FAILURE TO HELP FARMERS

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 17 Dec 86 p 4

[Article: "Hopeless Farmers Know Only Death"]

[Text] The government announced that it would assist farmers by allocating 5,000 million baht so the Bank of Thailand can provide low interest rate loans through commercial banks to rice mills and merchants so they can buy rice paddy from farmers. It said it would do this with the hope of helping increase buying power during the harvest season, so that farmers could sell rice at better prices. Rice mills and merchants have responded favorably to this government policy.

Then the news came from the Bank of Thailand that the total 5,000 million baht it hoped would help farmers sell more rice at higher prices was not working as intended because merchants and rice mills had borrowed only 1,000 million baht to buy rice. Consequently, rice paddy prices had dropped because of a lack of buying power. The reason why merchants and rice mills did not borrow the money was because commercial banks had strictly followed the regulations for approving loans imposed on them by the Bank of Thailand.

So the government's policy to help farmers has failed totally. Rice paddy prices in the market are still low, the hardship and suffering of the farmers still contrasts with the gloating well-being of the government and merchants and investors who bought rice paddy at low prices to sell at high prices and who, as usual, have raked in tremendous profits. The government had good intentions and good policies but the governmental system got in the way and destroyed its policies. The government had good ideas and wanted to do good, but instead the results were bad.

When the Bank of Thailand could not loan the 5,000 million baht for buying rice paddy as the government had intended, it suddenly changed its policy to release 2,000 million baht to the Bank for Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperatives. It received a lot of rice paddy as collateral from farmers. This worked out well, and the Bank of Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperatives was able to purchase a lot of rice paddy because it had more customers and tools for personally reaching farmers than the commercial banks.

But a problem remains, that of no guaranteed market prices for rice paddy because there is no institution to guarantee them. Consequently, taking rice paddy as collateral is risky: If rice paddy prices fall, the farmers absolutely will not come to redeem their rice. The party that will be in trouble and sustain losses is the Bank for Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperatives. The Bank of Thailand perceived this danger, so it refused to grant further loans to the Bank for Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperatives to take rice paddy as collateral from farmers. So it is said that the government did not help farmers substantially other than by buying rice and putting it into bags to sell and compete with merchants, and that it did this on a day by day basis, and only to save face.

12597/12851

CSO: 4207/121

COLUMNIST ON FAVORABLE TRADE, INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 24, 25 Dec 86

[Article: "Reverse Strategy For Fighting U.S. Game: Sneak Attack"]

[24 Dec 86 p 5]

[Text] Thailand's trade with the United States in 1986 was 38,016 million baht in exports and 28,434 million baht in imports, with a 9,582 million baht trade surplus.

It is the first time that Thailand has had a trade surplus with the United States, but it was not much; in terms of U.S. dollars, it was only \$355 million.

This \$355 million trade surplus has made the United States complain and continuously pick on Thailand. This Ministry of Commerce trade figure does not include arms sales by the United States to Thailand through the Ministry of Defense. If we include the figures for arms sales from the United States, Thailand would actually have a trade deficit with the United States.

Because the arms were also bought in dollars.

The United States discriminates against Thai goods so much because Thailand has a trade surplus. Thailand's pleading-for-understanding tactic will never work.

Because the U.S. economy is so bad that the United States has to save its life first. And at the same time, the United States does not dare to squeeze big countries, such its trade counterpart, Japan. This is because Japan would take serious measures to respond. Therefore, the United States is hard on small countries such as Thailand that rely heavily on it. Thailand does not dare to respond to the United States and allows the United States to oppress it in every area, to threaten and intimidate and the amount of goods exported by the United States to Thailand is enough to choke a horse.

The goods exported to the United States in 1986 had a value of 38,016 million baht, which is actually only \$1,406 million.

The U.S. Dollar is Big

Because this figure is choking us, we cannot be arrogant with the United States. The United States has promulgated the "Farm Act" which is impacting Thai rice to the point where Thai farmers are dying, corn will be next.

The United States has double-crossed Thai sugar producers by selling its stockpiled sugar without any warning two times at close intervals, resulting in a collapse in the price of sugar. And it will happen again in the future.

At the same time, the United States has reduced its import quota for Thai sugar by 40 percent. And it just happened to increase its quota for the Philippines to placate them.

The United States is pressuring Thailand to import its soybeans and also to reduce the import tax on them.

The United States has also started to pick on Thai industrial products that are exported to it under special quotas for developing countries by gradually reducing the quotas for such things as textiles, clothing, steel pipe and ceramics.

The United States is considering a bill similar to the "Jenkins' Bill" which will discriminate against various merchandise, and directly impact Thai goods. It could become law next year.

The United States is being unfair to Thai goods by increasing port fees.

The United States is also doing this without any explanation (concerning Thai foodstuffs) and has not allowed them to be unloaded onto docks, which has increased costs.

And there is another thing that the United States is threatening to do: It wants Thailand to issue laws controlling intellectual property rights, copyrights, and patents, including those for various wood products developed from indigenous woods and for pharmaceuticals for human and animal medicines.

If Thailand complies with the United States concerning intellectual property rights, it will forfeit its rights to grow and improve in this world.

Yes sir, Thailand allows the United States to intimidate it this much because Thai exports to the United States are worth 38,016 million baht and Thailand has a 9,582 million baht trade surplus with it.

An article in SIAM RAT on 11 December 1986 stated that Thailand's Ministry of Foreign Affairs recently opened trade negotiations with the United States Government on important issues; it can be summarized as follows:

1. Thai goods exported to the United States will be entitled to all rights of the GSP tax as usual, but with these conditions:
2. Thailand must change its system governing the import of soybeans from one of quotas to one of taxes.
3. And Thailand must reduce existing taxes on imported cigarettes.
4. Thailand must reduce the import tax on cotton.
5. Thailand must accept intellectual property rights.

Thailand is letting the United States take such advantage because the U.S. market is a large one for Thai goods. Thailand is choking because it is afraid that if it does not agree with what the United States wants the United States might just do something cruel, such as prohibit the import of Thai goods into the United States, so that its 38,016 million baht from exports will banish.

Business Will Surely Attack the Government

Yes sir, the question among Thais is whether it is necessary for us to let the United States intimidate us like this. And it does not look like the United States will stop its threats with this.

Yes, we have solutions but we just do not think of fighting back; we have not even attempted to fight back.

Tomorrow I will reveal the way to fight back against the United States.

[25 Dec 86 p 5]

[Text When the import of Thai goods worth 38,016 million baht has become for the United States "a fish bone sticking in our craw" and makes them threaten Thailand as it pleases, we should decide to throw away this income out of pride. We should look for new substitute markets.

Don't be afraid that the United States will cut trade relations with Thailand; the only thing the United States can do is to increase discriminatory measures against Thai goods.

But it is not that easy for the United States to do so, as a number of U.S. merchants want Thai goods because they are cheaper but of comparable quality. On the other hand, the United States itself cannot produce substitutes for Thai products even though it thinks it can.

U.S. Merchants Who Want Thai Goods Will Lobby for Thailand

Three hundred-thousand Thais in the United States will certainly help by buying Thai goods, and this will help preserve a considerable number of markets in the United States.

And some exporters have told me that they are not afraid of the United States closing its market. The United States cannot do this easily because it is a free and democratic country.

Exporters believe that with skill they will still have the ability to sell merchandise to the United States, even if it discriminates against Thai goods.

In addition to believing they can sell goods in the United States themselves, they also believe that they can sell to third parties who in turn sell to the United States.

But It Will Be Just a Little Bit More Difficult

Therefore, even if the United States employs all its discriminatory policies against Thai goods, at least 20,000 million baht worth of Thai goods will still be able to flow into the United States, which in U.S. dollars is only a drop in the bucket, a mere \$494 million.

Therefore, only approximately 20,000 million baht will remain to be made up in sales to other countries.

In this situation the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Commerce, and merchants would fall all over each other in struggling to help each other.

Mr Sitthi Sawetsila, it is time to move from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the seat of deputy prime minister, to come and sit down, and take charge.

And Mr Phong Sarasin should move from the seat of deputy prime minister to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in order to be a force in helping the minister of commerce be a "salesman."

Mr Montri Phongphanit, the minister of commerce, should give internal management authority to the deputy minister. He should pack his bags and take off and become a traveling "salesman" only.

And right now every "economic counselor" of ours in every location should be in tip top shape, ready to sell everything, and get rid of anything that blocks his way; and we should increase the number of "economic counselors."

Merchants are ready to fight back; the government only has to help them proceed, that's all.

There are rumors that our overseas companies are not doing the job, are not successful, and are sustaining losses. They should rev up their engines to coordinate between exporters and importers in the countries when they are located and neighboring ones.

The government and merchants should share in investment in order to work more seriously.

I believe that the search for markets to replace the U.S. market would not be difficult. So why should we sit still and let the United States tie our hands and hit us and threaten us like this?

Since we are Thais and totally independent, namely, we do not have to worry about the U.S. 38,016 million baht-market, it can easily play games with the United States.

Don't beg for charity as we are now doing. This is almost useless.

As to intellectual property rights, an area where the United States is making death threats to Thailand, this can be fatal to Thailand for sure. This is because when the law is promulgated, we must not only accept the intellectual property rights of the United States, but we must accept the intellectual property rights of every country in the world.

The United States, Europe and Japan Have Tremendous Advantages

The United States, Europe, and Japan can hold intellectual property rights and economic advances over us because they are now developed countries and are controlling our growth completely. Thailand will be a poor country like this forever.

Therefore, Thailand should be the one who stipulates the acceptance of intellectual property rights by considering the abilities and knowledge of the Thai people as their main concern; nobody can set conditions for and control us.

Thailand might adjust copyrights and patents that now exist at one level, and it should not be beyond the ability of the Thai people to accept.

And if we show a lack of interest in imported goods valued at 38,016 million baht, we will be in a better position to amend the Farm Act.

Thailand should issue a Thai "farm act" to counter the U.S. farm act. If the government does not dare to, the members of Parliament should themselves push passage of this law.

Then the United States and Thailand will sit down and negotiate as equals and with real mutual interest.

To fight back by cutting the price of rice is very painful for both sides, so it should be avoided and there should be new measures to replace it. We might cut back production by a fair proportion for the survival of both sides.

I am still confident that if Thailand decides to throw away the 38,016 million baht U.S. market, it will be a new birth for the Thai economy, with a brighter future.

It might be somewhat painful, but every operation is painful; but in the long run, it will get better and better.

THAILAND

BRIEFS

FOREIGN MINISTRY REORGANIZATION--Large cuts in the political department and bringing in the economic promotion division have paved the way for smooth political discussions. A news report from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs revealed that MR Kasemsamoson Kasemri, deputy minister of foreign affairs, has made large cuts in the political department and brought in the economic promotion division responsible for two-party trade work to join the political department in order to make it more convenient for Thailand to discuss political and trade problems with treaty partners. News sources said that MR Thep Thewakun, director of the political department, was promoted to the new position of super-director with status comparable to assistant deputy of the political division of the United States State Department and given responsibility for this new work. He will have four assistants with the status of assistant to the deputy: Mr Sarasin Wiraphon, responsible for Southeast Asean affairs and central East Asian affairs; Mr Sakthip Krairuk, responsible for U.S. affairs; Mr Sombun Sengiyombut, responsible for European affairs; and Mr Wit Ramayanon, responsible for African affairs. [Text] [Bangkok MATHICHON in Thai 29 Jan 87 p 3] 9937/12851

CSO: 4207/141

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

RESOLUTION CONDEMNS SRV USE OF TOXINS

BK190354 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
18 Apr 87

[Text] On 13 April, after hearing reports by the Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea and the Voice of Democratic Kampuchea on the most heinous crimes committed by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in using toxins to massacre whole villages and districts of innocent Cambodian people in Kampot and Takeo Provinces, tens of thousands of our people living in the DK liberated zone together with combatants and cadres from various ministries and offices and combatants and cadres of the DK National Army as well as fraternal patriotic Cambodian soldiers, militiamen, and village and commune administrators in areas under the temporary control of the Vietnamese enemy located near the liberated zone held a meeting to most indignantly condemn the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and murderers. Following is the resolution of the meeting:

The Hanoi aggressors have a policy to massacre and exterminate the Cambodian people so that they can swallow and annex Cambodian territory. For more than 8 years now the Hanoi aggressors have mobilized hundreds of thousands of troops and considerable amount of their war means to conduct a war of aggression and genocide against the Cambodian nation in a most savage and fascistic manner in an attempt to realize their strategy of integrating Cambodia into Vietnam's stinking Indochinese Federation through the use of brute force. However, for more than 8 years, the Hanoi aggressors have not been able to realize this criminal design. On the contrary, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have suffered serious losses in this extremely inhuman war they have been waging in Cambodia. They have lost dearly in terms of lives of their soldiers, all kinds of war materiel, and huge sums and resources of the Vietnamese nation and people. With each passing year, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have been sinking more and more inextricably in the quicksand of their war of aggression. And in 1987, the Hanoi Vietnamese authorities are experiencing myriad difficulties both on the Cambodian front and in Vietnam as well as in the international arena. In particular on the battlefield of aggression in Cambodia, the Vietnamese have found themselves in a more and more serious impasse and are advancing rapidly toward a total collapse.

However, because of the brutal and savage true nature as expansionists and annexationists against neighboring countries, despite such an all-round

sinking situation, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors continue to refuse to give up their ambition and strategy of swallowing Cambodia. Beaten on the military front, they struggled hard through diplomatic maneuvers. Now having found themselves at an impasse and their diplomatic maneuvers exposed, the Vietnamese frantically resorted to the use of toxic chemical weapons supplied by the Soviet bosses to massacre and exterminate our innocent Cambodian people everywhere. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors spared no one. They slaughtered whole groups, whole villages, and whole districts of Cambodians who already opted to live under their brutal and fascist rule in areas temporarily controlled by the Vietnamese. In massacring the people, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors use all methods, especially toxic chemicals, on a daily basis.

In particular, in Kampot and Takeo Provinces last March, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors poured toxic chemicals into water sources daily consumed by our people, such as ponds, pools, wells, and even water jars in people's homes in every district, such as Treang, Kaoh Andet, and Kirivong in Takeo Province and Kampot, Tuk Meas, Chhuk, Kompong Trach, and Angkor Chey in Kampot Province.

For example:

1. On 10 March, in Saom and Ta O communes of Kirivong District, Takeo Province, 800 of our people died from the poison and 130 others were seriously affected.
2. On 12 March, in Damnak Trayoeng Village, Khcheay Commune, Tuk Meas District, Kampot Province, 20 of our people including a Buddhist monk, died from the poison and many others were either moderately or seriously incapacitated.
3. On 13 March, in Tuk Meas District, Kampot Province, 38 of our people, including a Buddhist monk, died from the poison and many others were seriously incapacitated.
4. On 28 March, in Tuk Meas District, Kampot Province, 84 of our people died from the poison and 133 others were seriously incapacitated. Moreover, many other people continue to be seriously affected.
5. On 29 March, in Boeng Sala Commune, Tuk Meas District, Kampot Province, 17 of our people, including 2 Buddhist monks, died from the poison and 18 others were seriously incapacitated.

In only five places in Kampot and Takeo Provinces alone between 10 and 29 March the Vietnamese enemy aggressors killed 959 of our innocent people with toxic chemicals and seriously incapacitated hundreds of others. This is a most serious crime perpetrated by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors by massacring whole villages and whole districts of our people with toxins.

Therefore, our Cambodian people in the liberated zone, male and female combatants and cadres of various ministries and offices, those of the DK National Army, and the fraternal patriotic Cambodian soldiers, militiamen, and

village and commune administrators forcibly installed by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors to serve their war of aggression who have participated in this meeting would like to denounce and condemn the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and murderers with great indignation and anger, and would like to appeal to the United Nations, the governments of peace-, justice, and humanity-loving countries the world over, and the people in the world who cherish peace, justice, and humanity to join with the Cambodian people in voicing condemnation more vigorously against these Vietnamese enemy aggressors and murderers and to take all kinds of measures to bring pressure to bear on the aggressive Hanoi authorities to put an immediate end to their unjust war of aggression by unconditionally withdrawing all their aggressive troops and forces from Cambodia in accordance with the successive resolutions of the United Nations concerning Cambodia.

At the same time, all the meeting's participants would like to express with deepest grief and sorrow their condolences to and solidarity with the families of the victims of the Vietnamese-Soviet enemy toxic chemical weapons.

All of us civilians, combatants, and cadres of the DK National Army, combatants and cadres of various ministries and offices, and representatives of fraternal patriotic Cambodian soldiers, militiamen, and administrators pledge to unite more closely and act as powerful triple forces in continuing the struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors to completely liberate the Cambodian nation and people and to avenge the deaths of all Cambodian blood brothers who were massacred by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and murderers through all methods, especially through the use of these toxic chemical weapons. In fact, we pledge to unite to attack, break up, and destroy the Vietnamese enemy village and commune administrations throughout the country more actively every day in order to liberate our people from the claws of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and murderers to prevent them from massacring our people at will.

Down with the Vietnamese Hanoi aggressors and murderers!

United to smash and crush the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, the Khmer will triumph and will survive!

[Dated] 13 April 1987

/9599

CSO: 4200/506

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

SIHANOUK SENDS JAPANESE CAMBODIA DAY MESSAGE

BK131012 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
12 Apr 87

[Text] On the occasion of international Cambodia Day organized in Tokyo on 11 April 1987, DK President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk sent a message to His Excellency Haruo Okada, chairman of the Japanese Committee for the Coordination of the International Conference on Kampuchea [ICK]. The message substantially reads as follows:

First of all the samdech expressed warm and cordial salutations to his excellency the committee chairman, to all members of the committee, and all guests of honor attending international Cambodia Day. Afterwards, the samdech said: This year, the Cambodian people celebrate their traditional new year in war and mourning, for millions of their relatives, friends, and compatriots have perished over the past 8 years from the Vietnamese aggression and occupation. Nevertheless, they mark this festival with joy and optimism as the situation of our struggle has developed in all fields. In fact, it can be clearly seen that although the Vietnamese have sown crimes, suffering, and savage destruction; although they have implemented the policy of Vietnamization on a large scale, including sending more than 700,000 Vietnamese citizens into Cambodia as immigrants; and although they have enjoyed considerable support and military aid from the Soviet Union, the Vietnamese colonialists and expansionists cannot suppress the danger stemming from the Cambodian people. On the contrary, the resolute struggle of the Cambodian patriotic forces, enjoying the close and active cooperation of the entire Cambodian people and of the puppet Phnom Penh regime's Cambodian soldiers, has driven the Vietnamese aggressors deeper into a defensive stance. Although the Vietnamese are numerically superior to us, they are now caught in the net of our people's guerrilla warfare. Our liberated zone is being expanded steadily inside and around the Tonle Sap Lake area, which is an economically rich region, as well as in the areas around important provincial cities and Phnom Penh itself. The Vietnamese aggressors are now facing this uncheckable growth of the great national union and patriotic forces of the entire Cambodian people.

On the international stage, Vietnam, which used to be admired for struggling against foreign aggression and occupation for national liberation, has now become the pariah of the international community.

All this has exacerbated Vietnam's insoluble economic and social difficulties as well as the political differences within the inner circles of the Vietnamese leadership. It can be clearly surmised that, despite the efforts to bring out economic, social, and political reforms, Vietnam cannot solve its internal problems if it does not first end its war of aggression against and occupation of Cambodia.

The situation in Cambodia that the Vietnamese leaders once claimed to be irreversible is now being reversed. No matter how hard the Vietnamese try, they cannot block this development. In fact, the irreversible situation in Cambodia at present is the progress of the consolidation of national solidarity of the Cambodian nation and people against the Vietnamese aggressors and occupiers. The Vietnamese leaders should know through personal experience that a national liberation struggle that enjoys such full and active support from its own people is invincible.

The samdech went on to say: As they have failed to realize their criminal goal through military force, the Vietnamese have resorted to a frantic diplomatic maneuver to split the CGDK, undermine our great national union, and divide our friends in the world in an attempt to weaken the international community's support for the Cambodian people. This is the objective of the Vietnamese proposal for so-called negotiations between our legal and legitimate government and the puppet Phnom Penh regime. It is obvious that such negotiations would transform the Cambodian problem caused by the Vietnamese aggression against and occupation of Cambodia, a sovereign state, into an internal problem, condone Vietnam's acts of aggression and occupation, and recognize the Phnom Penh puppet as a legal and legitimate regime. Moreover, such negotiations would make null and void all relevant resolutions of the UN General Assembly and the 1981 declaration of the ICK demanding that all Vietnamese troops be withdrawn from Cambodia to allow the Cambodian people to exercise their sacred right to self-determination through a general, free election under UN supervision. If they were to realize this objective, there would be no support from the international community for the just struggle of the Cambodian people nor would there be any pressure on Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Cambodia.

A fair, broad, and comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodian problem will be possible only when Vietnam accepts the eight-point proposal made by the CGDK on 17 March 1986 on the basis of the relevant UN resolutions and the 1981 declaration of the ICK. This proposal, which has become our state's constitution now and in the future, has enjoyed vigorous international support, for it reflects generosity, the highest degree of concession, and a spirit of reconciliation among all the Cambodians, regardless of their political tendencies, as well as reconciliation with the Vietnamese aggressors. To ask us to make any further concession is tantamount to rejecting the correct reasons of our struggle over the past 8 years and accepting the Vietnamese annexation of Cambodian territory.

To date, the Vietnamese authorities have rejected everything. They want to solve the problem only through military means. This certainly is an arrogant

attitude, and Vietnam can afford to behave like this because it enjoys the support of the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union, the supplier of considerable military aid to Vietnam, must bear responsibility for this problem. It is public knowledge that without this aid Vietnam would not be able to carry on its aggression against and occupation of Cambodia. To end Vietnam's policy and acts of aggression and expansion in Southeast Asia and restore peace, security, and stability in this region, it is necessary for the Soviet Union to behave according to its declaration on peace, disarmament, friendship, and so on by ending military aid to Vietnam.

In the face of the stubbornness of these Vietnamese leaders, the Cambodian people and the CGDK have no choice but to carry on the struggle until the Vietnamese troops have completely withdrawn from the beloved Cambodian fatherland and the Cambodian people can exercise their sacred right to self-determination.

To realize this noble and legitimate goal, we are confident that the international community will continue to intensify support for our struggle. This support will not only be beneficial to the survival of our nation but will also make a considerable contribution to the restoration of peace, security, and stability in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region.

In conclusion, the samdech appealed to all friendly countries, peoples, and governments to continue exposing the diplomatic maneuvers of the Vietnamese; to continue appealing to Vietnam and the Soviet Union to accept the CGDK's eight-point proposal for a political settlement of the Cambodian problem in the interests of the Cambodian and Vietnamese people as well as for peace, security, and stability in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region; and to continue supporting the Cambodian people's just struggle for national liberation and the survival of the Cambodian people and CGDK in all fields.

/9599

CSO: 4200/506

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

KHIEU SAMPHAN GREETES SIHANOUKS ON TRADITIONAL NEW YEAR

BK190215 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
18 Apr 87

[3 April greetings message from DK Vice President Khieu Samphan to Prince Norodom Sihanouk and his wife on traditional new year]

[Text] Respected Samdech, on the occasion of the national traditional new year, Year of the Rabbit, 2530 of the Buddhist era, cadres and male and female combatants of the DK side and myself have the greatest pleasure to join with all our compatriots in expressing best wishes to you. May you enjoy the best of health, long life, and ever more successes in your lofty patriotic mission.

Under the leadership of the CGDK with you as president of Democratic Kampuchea, our people will score more and greater successes in the national liberation struggle. Therefore, we celebrate the new year with great confidence in the future destiny of our Cambodian nation. The Vietnamese aggressors are completely and fully cornered on their battlefield of aggression in Cambodia. At home in Vietnam, the Vietnamese economy has hit rock bottom and the Vietnamese people are suffering dire straits in their living conditions. Moreover, Vietnam's top leadership is torn up by an insoluble division. All of this is caused by Vietnam's failure on the battlefield of aggression in Cambodia. So long as the Vietnamese leaders refuse to withdraw all their aggressive forces from Cambodia, they cannot solve their inextricable difficulties in Vietnam.

On the international stage, the Vietnamese aggressors are utterly isolated as the world puts pressure on Vietnam to withdraw its aggressive forces from Cambodia, and supports more and more actively our CGDK's 8-point peace proposal that you personally made public on 17 March 1986.

On the basis of such a situation in which we, I myself, as well as all cadres, male and female cadres, and our entire people, are very confident that the cause of our struggle will prevail, the Cambodian problem will surely be settled according to the UN resolutions and the 8-point peace proposal of our CGDK. We will bring about again the national reconciliation among all Cambodians within the framework of an independent, unified, neutral, and nonaligned Cambodia free from the presence of all foreign military bases. For this reason, I would like once again to extend my best wishes to you. May the

Samdech enjoy the best of health and a long life so that you will remain the symbol of our great national union and so that this great national union will become an invincible force for the defense of our country.

This occasion also marks the 35th wedding anniversary between you and your consort. For the past 35 years, your consort has accompanied you in your lofty patriotic mission in weal as well as in woe, and particularly during the current arduous and dogged struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. I beg permission from the Samdech to join with all our compatriots in celebrating the 35th anniversary of your wedding to your consort with joy, respect, and affection. Please allow me to wish your consort the best of health and all kinds of success in the mission of accompanying you forever.

Please accept from me my highest and most humbled regards.

[Dated] Democratic Kampuchea, 3 April 1987

Humbly to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, President of Democratic Kampuchea

[Signed] Khieu Samphan, Vice President of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of Foreign Affairs.

/9599

CSO: 4200/506

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK EDITORIAL MARKS DK FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

BK170425 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
16 Apr 87

[Station editorial: "Our Entire Cambodian People and Male and Female Combatants of Our Democratic Kampuchean National Army Throughout the Country Mark the 12th Founding Anniversary of Our Democratic Kampuchea With Confidence of Our Final Victory Over the Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors"]

[Text] Today, 17 April 1987, is the 12th founding anniversary of Democratic Kampuchea. Today, our entire Cambodian nation and people, entire Democratic Kampuchean National Army, and all cadres and male and female combatants in all ministries and offices are jointly commemorating the 12th founding anniversary of our Democratic Kampuchea grandly in an atmosphere of great national union.

This is the ninth time that we mark our national day amid the flames of our ardent struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators. During the past more than 8 years, our Cambodian people, our DK National Army, our female transportation unit, and our cadres and male and female combatants in all ministries and offices have made great sacrifices to defend our Cambodian nation and race, thus preserving them until today. This is a great victory of our entire Cambodian nation and people.

More than 8 years ago, the Hanoi authorities, relying on military aid from the Soviet international expansionists and their own massive number of armed forces, invaded our Democratic Kampuchea in an attempt to swallow up Cambodia within a single stroke in accordance with their dark designs.

More than 8 years have elapsed, but Vietnam could not swallow up Cambodia. On the contrary, Vietnam has become weaker in all aspects: on the Cambodian battlefield, at home, and in the international arena.

On the Cambodian battlefield, the Vietnamese have been bogged down more and more deeply. The situation in the current ninth dry season proves this more clearly. The Vietnamese will never be able to extricate themselves from this impasse and complicated situation. On the contrary, they will continue to plunge down more rapidly.

In Vietnam, the economy is collapsing and the Vietnamese people's livelihood is becoming more and more difficult. Internal rifts among the Vietnamese leaders are still unsolvable. This is the impact of the Vietnamese war of aggression in Cambodia and Vietnamese defeats on the Cambodian battlefield.

In the international arena, the Hanoi Vietnamese clique's aggressive, expansionist, and annexationist face has become more and more apparent. It can never conceal this evil face under whatever pretext. More and more countries have opposed the Vietnamese aggression in Cambodia and demanded that Vietnam withdraw all its aggressor troops from Cambodia in accordance with the UN resolutions. Therefore, the Vietnamese enemy has become more extremely isolated.

This gradual decline in military, economic, and diplomatic fields being suffered by Vietnam clearly shows that Vietnam will certainly lose in its war in Cambodia. No matter how obstinate it will be, Vietnam will never be able to avoid its final defeat. This is the outcome of the great sacrifices made by our DK National Army, by all our male and female combatants, and by our people who have been sacrificing their flesh and blood fighting fiercely and valiantly against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors on the Cambodian battlefield, with the support of friendly countries near and far and the majority of peace- and justice-loving countries in the world.

On this occasion, to commemorate the founding anniversary of our Democratic Kampuchea, all of us pledge to carry on our noble mission by coordinating our three forces to fight the Vietnamese enemy aggressors more vigorously, particularly to disperse and dismantle more village and commune administrations of the Vietnamese enemy, to enable our struggle to develop more rapidly and favorably for us to the point that the Hanoi Vietnamese authorities are compelled to accept the political settlement of the Cambodian problem in accordance with the CGDK's 8-point peace proposal dated 17 March 1986.

Availing ourselves of this occasion, we would like to extend profound thanks to friends near and far and all peace- and justice-loving countries in the world which have given their valuable support to the cause of the just struggle being waged by the Cambodian people and the CGDK against Hanoi's aggression for the survival of our nation. We call on them to continue to support us and jointly put all-round pressure on the Hanoi Vietnamese authorities to force them to accept the CGDK's 8-point peace proposal for a political settlement of the Cambodian problem by the total and unconditional withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia to allow the Cambodian people to decide their own destiny according to the UN resolution.

We wish our National Army, our male and female combatants, and our Cambodian people, as well as the fraternal patriotic Cambodian soldiers and administrators, who have been forced to serve the Vietnamese enemy, good health and powerful strength so as to continue to jointly fight against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators and score even greater victories until our nation and race are totally liberated.

We also bow our heads to pay homage to the souls of our male and female combatants, our cadres, and our people who had successively sacrificed their precious lives for the survival of our Cambodian nation and race. All of us will follow in your footsteps with firm and determined resolution until our beloved Cambodian fatherland is totally liberated.

/9599

CSO: 4200/506

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VONADK ON ACTIONS IN KAMPOT, PHNOM PENH, SIEM REAP

BK170214 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in
Cambodian 2330 GMT 16 Apr 87

[From the "Daily Battle Report From Various Battlefields" feature]

[Excerpts] Kampot battlefield: On 10 April, our DK National Army launched a three-pronged attack to smash Kep Town and dismantle the Vietnamese administrations in Kev Krasang Commune in Kampot District. The first prong spearheaded toward the port, the second attacked the Vietnamese enemy's oil depot, and the third raided the Vietnamese administrative office in Kev Krasang Commune. After 30 minutes of fighting, we totally liberated the three places. We killed six Vietnamese, including a city police chief and a commune chief, and wounded eight others. We destroyed 1 B-40, 7 6-HPR motorboats, 35 30-HPR motorboats, 45 rowboats, 35 brand new boat engines, 2 power generators, 2 trucks, 10 motorcycles, 3 bicycles, 1 ice-making shop, 1 oil depot containing tens of thousands of liters of gasoline and diesel oil which exploded and burned throughout the night, 1 fish sauce storehouse containing tens of thousands of liters of fish sauce, 1 commune office, 15 barracks, 1 information office of Kep Town, 1 warehouse storing 100 sacks of paddy and 75 sacks of rice, and some war materiel. We seized a quantity of ammunition, seven sacks of rice, and some other war materiel.

On 11 April, our National Army attacked and successfully dismantled the Vietnamese administrations in Prey Khmum, Trapeang Pring, and Stoeng Kev communes in Kampot District. We liberated seven villages, namely Trapeang Pring, Vat Ang, Chrak Pouch, and Prey Pok in Trapeang Pring Commune; Vat Pou Village in Prey Khmum Commune; and Pou and Preal Dach villages in Stoeng Kev Commune.

Phnom Penh battlefield: On 11 April, our National Army in cooperation with the local people and fraternal patriotic Cambodian soldiers lobbed grenades at the Vietnamese at Chba Ampeou in the southern suburb of Phnom Penh, killing five, including a Vietnamese major, and wounding four others. We also destroyed a motorcycle.

Siem Reap battlefield: On 10 April, our National Army attacked and successfully dismantled the Vietnamese administration in Khnat Commune of Puok District. We killed and wounded a number of Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed a

commune office, 12 barracks, and some war materiel; seized 3 AK's and some war materiel; and liberated eight villages, namely Khnat, Kouk Snuol, Pralay, Kouk Trach, Prek Khrok, Chralong, (Srameng), and Svay. The Vietnamese enemy sent its forces to resist us, but the forces stepped on our land mines and were ambushed by us when they arrived in an area west of Phnum Kraom.

On 9 April, our National Army attacked and successfully dismantled the Vietnamese administrations in Lvea Commune of Puok District.

On 9 April, our National Army in cooperation with the local people and the fraternal patriotic Cambodian soldiers lobbed grenades at the Vietnamese near a position in Damrei Chhlang Commune in Puok District, killing four and wounding five. Next day, the Vietnamese pursued us and ran over our land mines. Two of them, including a company commander, were killed and another was wounded. On 9 April, a Vietnamese truck moving from Puok District's market ran over our land mines. The truck was damaged and a Vietnamese soldier on the truck was killed and two others were wounded.

On 6 April, our National Army attacked the Vietnamese at Damrei Chhlang, Samraong, and Vat Trach in Sot Nikom District, killing three and wounding four. On 4 and 5 April, our National Army attacked the Vietnamese along Boeng Kaong River, in Choam Village, and in the vicinity of (Srei L'ak), killing 11 and wounding 9.

On 8 April, our National Army ambushed a Vietnamese truck along the road leading from Angkor Krau to Peak Sleng Village in Siem Reap District, setting the truck ablaze and killing and wounding a number of Vietnamese soldiers on the truck.

/9599

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COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VONADK REPORTS BATTLE ACTIVITY IN TAKEO PROVINCE

BK150839 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in
Cambodian 2330 GMT 14 Apr 87

[From the "Daily Report From Various Battlefields" feature]

[Excerpt] Report from the Takeo battlefield: Our National Army attacked a Vietnamese enemy company position at Sla Ku Bridge and swept, broke up, and destroyed Vietnamese village and commune administrations in Kong Pisei, Samraong, and Tram Kak districts, destroying a 30-meter-long bridge and liberating 22 villages.

On 8 April, our National Army attacked a Vietnamese enemy company position at Sla Ku Bridge and swept, broke up, and destroyed Vietnamese village and commune administrations in Kong Pisei, Samraong Tong, and Tram Kak districts in three spearheads. The first spearhead hit the Vietnamese enemy company position at the bridge on the Sla Ku River. The second attacked the Popel Commune office in Tram Kak District. The third attacked the Oeng Kranh Commune office in Samraong District. After 15 minutes of fighting, we completely liberated these three targets, killing 8 Vietnamese soldiers and wounding 14 others; destroying 23 guns, including 5 AK's, 5 SK's, 7 SKS's, 2 B-40's, and 4 muskets, 40 60-mm mortar shells, 10 barrakcs, a 30-meter-long bridge, 3 rice husking machines, 200 sacks of rice, and some other war materiel; seizing 15 assorted guns, including 6 AK's, 7 SK's, 1 B-40, 1 60-mm mortar, 40 B-40 rockets, 200 rounds of AK ammunition, 10 AK magazines, a map, 25 rolls of cloth, and some other war materiel; and liberating 22 villages, namely Dak Por, Sre Chreou, Kantao, Hang Huy, Trapeang Veng, and Pich Changva in Samraong District, Trapeang Chhuk, Trapeang Trakiet, Kranhung, Trakuon, Serei Chuop Chum, Kandaol, Chineang Chas, and Chineang Thmei in Kong Pisei District, and Kanthao, Trapeang Srang, Nomor, Ta Reach, Ta Suon, Prey Sbat, Pou Doh, and Veal Norea in Tram Kak District.

The following morning, 9 April, the Vietnamese authorities mobilized their men from Takeo and Tram Sna in an attempt to drive us out, but we intercepted and completely routed them, killing three and wounding five more Vietnamese soldiers. In total, we killed or wounded 30 Vietnamese soldiers.

/9599

CSO: 4200/506

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

BRIEFS

BATTLE REPORT--Kompong Thom battlefield: On 14 April, our National Army attacked Trapeang Veng Township and swept the Vietnamese village and commune administrative networks off a 10-km stretch leading from Kompong Thom Town's Ward 1 to Srayeov Village in Kompong Svay District. We killed three Vietnamese soldiers and wounded five others. We destroyed a B-40, three AK's, a ward office, a large rice milling machine, and some war materiel; and liberated Trapeang Veng Township and nine villages--Balang, Trapeang Veng, Pou Bak Kor, Srayeov Khang Tbong, Srayeov Khang Cheung, Chambak, Ma Neav, (Pos), and Tuol Vihear. [Excerpt] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 20 Apr 87] /9599

CSO: 4200/506

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

RADIO URGES PREPARATIONS FOR 1987 PRODUCTION

BK191100 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 17 Apr 87

[Station article: "Making Good Preparations to Successfully Advance the 1987 Production"]

[Text] This year, 1987, is the 2d year of the party's 1st 5-year socio-economic plan to restore and expand the economy. Our beloved Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, has appealed to the entire party, people, and army to strive to score great successes from the very first months of the year to advance toward resounding victories. In particular, in the agricultural field, efforts should be made to produce more paddy in 1987 than last year [words indistinct] enough paddy in case of natural disasters and good rice for export. This is the primary goal which must be achieved. The cultivation area should be expanded to 1,930,000 hectares, including 1,770,000 hectares of rainy season rice, with a yield of 2.5 million metric tons.

Speaking at the closing of the 8th national agriculture meeting, Comrade Hun Sen said the significance of agriculture should be realized and everyone should pool their efforts toward implementing the agricultural task. The first priority should be agriculture, and this should be considered the common task of the entire party and armed forces and not of the agricultural sector alone. Entering 1987, we have many favorable conditions, which are valuable assets in creating conditions for agriculture to score good results.

The first of these is the 1986 harvest, which fulfilled 95.53 percent of the plan. This has produced a fair amount of food supply for peasants to feed themselves while carrying out production tasks. Through the party Central Committee's sessions, our party has set out major goals [words indistinct] and the Council of Ministers has constantly paid attention to expanding agricultural production, which is a frontline battlefield. The Agriculture Ministry has issued decision No 007, dated 27 January 1987, on handing over the task and right to the Agriculture Ministry's agricultural equipment and transport directorate to purchase phosphate fertilizer and agricultural tools to serve the 1987 foodstuff production.

Solidarity production groups, which are peasants' organizations, have been appropriately strengthened according to the people's administrative capability

and knowledge. The supply of chemical fertilizers and agricultural tools to peasants has improved. In the first quarter, the Agriculture Ministry provided over 11,000 metric tons of various chemical fertilizers, 20,500 liters of insecticide, 9,900 kilograms of rat poison, and over 59 metric tons of various tools to many provinces and cities.

Apart from an increased number of draft animals, we still have more than 1,000 tractors, administered by the provinces and cities, and over 200 others under the mechanical equipment directorate. By the end of this first quarter, nearly 17,500 hectares of land had been tilled.

As for rice seeds, we have prepared a fair amount of them. Apart from the seeds [words indistinct] solidarity production groups, our state plans to buy 10,000 metric tons, including 5,000 metric tons of IR variety, 4,000 metric tons of floating type, and 1,000 metric tons of (Neang Minhton) variety. By the end of this first quarter, we had already bought almost 2,800 metric tons.

In 1986 and early 1987, a number of waterworks have been restored or built which will ensure the irrigation of an increased acreage compared to last year. Furthermore, our peasants better understand intensive cultivation using high-yield seeds. This is something to be proud of. The number of agricultural technical cadres has increased along with their experiences in administration creating favorable conditions for advancing production.

Along with these favorable conditions, we still have to face many genuine and objective difficulties. We should realize this and overcome these problems. Among these is the fact that our production still relies almost entirely on nature. The number of waterworks has increased but they can irrigate only about 20 percent of the cultivated area. Furthermore, during the first 3 months of 1987, the rainfall was low, more than 20 mm below less than last year. Compared to previous years, we have had more than 43 mm less rain during the first 3 months of this year. [Words indistinct] animal diseases, if we do not pay great attention.

The task of providing agricultural tools and chemical fertilizers, despite great efforts, is still inadequate compared to the needs. Priority has been given only to intensive cultivation areas and centers for producing seeds. Although practised, keeping natural fertilizers is still not vigorously and constantly carried out. As far as rice seeds are concerned, although better preparations have been made, generally speaking, our peasants do not have a habit of saving seeds in case of natural disasters; thus, we are always short of seeds whenever natural disasters strike. The Agriculture Ministry's purchase of rice seeds is still low. By the end of this first quarter, we had only achieved 27 percent of the plan. On top of this, most of the seeds have not been selected. In some localities, seeds for consumption have been used for cultivation.

Intensive cultivation, although on the increase, is still low compared to the entire cultivated area. It has not yet become a widespread movement among the masses. Tilling still faces difficulties despite the fact that the state has

provided tractors to the provincial authorities. Mechanized tilling was done on only about 200,000 hectares. By the end of this first quarter, only 7 percent had been achieved. Most of the tilling still relies on oxen and buffalo. A pair of these animals are expected to till between 6 and 12 hectares. Despite great efforts, the strengthening of the veterinary service network is still not good. Material, equipment, and medicine are still lacking and unable to meet the needs.

The dissemination of political lines, circulars, and directives of the party and state still has not reached the masses and peasants in depth. The agricultural machinery is still not strong compared to the task to be performed. Our enemy, although weakened and facing difficulties, still has not abandoned its maneuvers. Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin has stressed that the enemy avoids our strong points and attacks our weak points when we are not vigilant. Our armed forces have made efforts to strengthen our defense, but there are still gaps allowing the enemy to infiltrate and cause insecurity to people in remote areas. So, our production task is still a current and serious one. Each sector and each level should realize this and contribute to fulfilling the state plan set out at the 13th session of the first National Assembly.

The comrade chairman of the Council of Ministers has said that to fulfill the paddy production task, the cultivated area has to be expanded, wasteland should be reclaimed, seeds needing a short time to grow but providing high yield should be used, fertilizers should be used according to technical specification, and intensive cultivation should be practised. From now, paddy producing localities should quickly finish work on worksites which is not directly related to production, while efforts should be pooled to finish tasks directly related to production work, such as waterworks. People should be urged and mobilized to repair dikes, dams, and reservoirs, and dredge irrigation canals to prepare them for the rainy season to conserve water. All levels of waterwork committees should be strengthened. Waterworks should be well divided among each level of authority, and appropriate committees should be set up to manage irrigation canals. For localities which usually face drought, people should be mobilized to till and transplant rice early using short-term rice seeds. Our people should be shown and taught to sow or broadcast in dry conditions. Attention should be paid to people living far from water sources who should be mobilized to sow in areas where water is available. The tradition of assisting areas short of water should be strengthened. Motor pumps, fuel, and other irrigation equipment should be made ready to face draught; when there is water in canals, there should be means to take it to rice transplants and ricefields. Localities practising dry season rice cultivation should pool efforts for a quick harvest and, if possible, land should be tilled so that when it is flooded, weeds and parasite insects are killed. Localities which face floods should also quickly till the land and finish transplanting rice. Rice seeds producing strong and tall plants should be used. Dikes should be raised to prevent floods. As for rice seeds, careful consideration should be taken. Enough seeds should be kept not just for sowing but also in case of natural disasters as well. The provinces and cities which have not fulfilled their seed purchasing plan should rush to

do so. Those areas which faced drought in the past year, did not select good seeds, or lacked high-yield seeds, should contact and cooperate with neighboring localities to remedy this. In selecting rice seeds, the Agriculture Ministry's guidance should be followed. In principle, every district should produce seeds on 50 hectares of land.

The agriculture sector should quickly distribute chemical fertilizers, poisons, and agricultural tools. The provinces and cities which have not finished this distribution should strive to do so quickly. Those provinces which still do not possess this network, such as Preah Vihear, Ratanakiri, and Stung Treng should rush cadres to contact and get these products on time. Chemical fertilizers are in short supply, therefore they should be properly used. Priority should be given to intensive cultivation areas and seed producing centers. Along with this, people should be promoted to constantly save various types of natural fertilizers. The agriculture sector should provide guidance in this field. In bartering fertilizers for paddy with peasants, localities should carefully consider and implement a flexible scheme. Peasants who cannot barter directly should be given credits. Localities with paddy should engage in direct barter.

Land should be well prepared and rice seeds sown properly. Rice transplants should be spaced according to the land and the type of seeds. Intensive cultivation areas should be clearly marked and should be given priority in water-related issues. Disparate intensive cultivation should be avoided. The cultivating season should not be lengthened in unfavorable areas or where people do not have confidence in it which would lower production.

In the past year, the flood was not bad. However, great attention should be paid to rats which destroy rice crops. Possibilities for eradicating them should be looked into, particularly at the beginning and the end of the rainy season when the floods are at their height in September-October. Along with this, the agriculture sector should follow the insect situation. Measures should be taken [words indistinct] because of ineffective use of poisons to kill insects which destroy rice crops due to the killing of creatures beneficial to rice crops, such as pythons, frogs, owls, blackbirds, and swallows. Therefore, people should be encouraged to preserve these kinds of creatures. Sprayers and spraying equipment should be ready for use in cooperation with solidarity production groups.

At the same time, people should be encouraged to till over the land after the harvest. The practice of alternating crops should be promoted to improve land quality. Immature natural fertilizers should not be used for this results in weed growth which attracts insects. Simple methods to kill insects should be used, such as using fire to attract moths and plants or traps with bait to capture crabs which destroy rice crops.

Land tilling should be vigorously promoted using both mechanized equipment and draft animals, giving importance to the latter. Localities which lack draft animals should strive to contact those with plenty of them. If capital is needed, a bank loan should be arranged quickly to provide sufficient draft

force on time. Veterinary service should have definite plans to vaccinate the animals against the six diseases--hoof-and-mouth disease, hemorrhagic septicemia, blackleg disease, anthrax, rinderpest, and (osopasat). Along with this, the situation of animal diseases should be closely followed and measures should be taken to check them in a timely manner. Avoid the situation of diseases breaking out and no report being filed or being filed too late, which hinders production. Furthermore, the veterinary service should closely cooperate with revolutionary state authorities to effectively check the slaughter of draft animals for food and illegal transport of animals. Oxen and buffaloes should be well kept and taken care of to provide draft forces for quick land tilling.

During tilling and transplanting time, sectors concerned at all levels should send cadres to the localities to guide, stimulate, and encourage the peasants and help them solve any eventual problem. At the same time, attention should be paid to strengthening the existing first and second categories of solidarity groups and to diverting the third category of solidarity groups into the second category while actively striving to strengthen the existing model hamlets.

The comrade chairman of the Council of Ministers has stressed clearly that it is not right to strive to turn the second category of solidarity groups into the first category by any means contrary to regulations and favorable factors.

The armed forces at all levels should set concrete measures to provide security for the people during their production drive.

If some of these above-mentioned factors are fulfilled, we hope that our 1987 rainy-season production will certainly reach the target of 1,770,000 hectares, including 300,000 hectares of ordinary intensive cropping, 150,000 hectares of advanced intensive cropping, and 60,000 hectares of double-season cropping.

/9599

CSO: 4200/506

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

RESULTS OF DRY SEASON RICE CROPPING REPORTED

BK131305 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1130 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] Phnom Penh, 13 Apr (SPK)--By early April, dry-season rice had been planted on 114,645 ha throughout the country, which will increase to some 125,000 ha at the end of the season. A total output of 281,250 [metric] tons of paddy is expected to be achieved in this dry-season rice harvest.

According to the Ministry of Agriculture, the planted area shows an increase of about 1,000 ha over the same period last year thanks to enough rain and the rapid water subsidence from the Mekong River at the end of the monsoon season. Of the planted area, around 60,000 ha were put under the IR high-yield varieties, an increase of 16,000 ha over last year.

Takeo Province took the lead with 30,530 ha, which was then followed by the provinces of Kandal, Prey Veng, and Kompong Cham, respectively with 25,170, 20,250, and 12,400 ha.

Kompong Speu Province overfulfilled its plan of 1,580 ha by 46 percent; and the northern border province of Preah Vichear by 40 percent. Besides, 48,200 ha were put under subsidiary food and industrial crops mainly along the Mekong River.

The Ministry of Agriculture has provided the peasants with some 4,000 tons of chemical fertilizer, 20,540 litres of liquid insecticide, nearly 10 tons of powder insecticide, and 59 tons of other necessities.

It has also given the peasants 9,700 tons out of 10,440 tons of fertilizer planned for the coming monsoon rice cropping, and sent its tractor teams to help the latter prepare land for that cropping. Up to now, 17,500 ha out of 221,400 ha earmarked for the monsoon rice had been mechanically turned up.

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CSO: 4200/506

MARKET'S ROLE IN SOCIALIST ECONOMY DISCUSSED

Hanoi GIAO DUC LY LUAN in Vietnamese Oct 86 pp 27-34, 26

[Article by Luu Cong Thu: "The Market and Its Role in the Socialist Economy"]

[Text] In the socialist economic construction the Soviet Union and other socialist countries have acquired quite a great deal of experience and have learned from the ways to deal with the economic forms that originated from the presocialist social and economic structures, which now continue to exist and to exert their influence, in spite of the fact that they are having negative effects on the new social system. The fact that disadvantages go hand in hand with advantages creates indecision in regard to either abolishing or maintaining the old economic forms. However, whether these economic forms remain or disappear depends on their inherent laws of development and the reciprocal effects of socioeconomic conditions that prevail. Any position that arises from feelings in disregard for the laws is to fail. This makes it necessary for us within the political economy of socialism to fully study the economic forms that exist under many different social systems and the effects of these systems on their working.

To produce commodities is one of the economic forms of the type we mentioned above. Many domestic and foreign studies have so far clarified the major matters having to do with the existence and development of commodity production under socialism. Of these matters the existence and role of the market--an economic category of commodity production--also are attracting attention in these theoretical studies. This article is aimed at introducing a number of foreign viewpoints and individual thoughts and thus contributing to both doing research in and teaching political economy at the present time.

I

From the methodological standpoint, it will be a rather big mistake to talk about the question of market without starting from a well-defined socioeconomic form. The difference in terms of market between the socialist and capitalist economic systems is very profound and reflects the difference between the socialist commodity production and the capitalist large-scale

production. Although on both sides the concept of market is given the same definition, the concept itself contains the factors that lead to the difference.

Everybody knows that market is defined as the place for exchange of goods, or if we use the goods-money relationship, the place for purchases and sales of goods. In the capitalist economy, as F. Engels noted, "In any purchase and sale, there always are two persons facing each other with absolutely opposite interests... each trying to sell at the highest price and to buy at the lowest price." (1) In addition, after the bargaining process has ended, i.e., after agreement about a price has been reached, the exchange would be completed with the ownership of the goods passing from the seller to the buyer.

Under socialism, many items which used to be the objects of purchases and sales not only are no longer considered goods and are thus excluded from being available for exchange, but also, for an important part of goods and means of production, their purchases and sales also lose the above-mentioned characteristics. Here we do not have the absolute opposition in terms of interests between "buyer" and "seller." For both of them play the role that has been outlined in the state plan. Moreover, they do not have much left to negotiate because prices are directed ones and after the act of buying and selling is over, ownership still remains in the hands of the state. (2)

To note such a difference does not mean to regret the "fierce competing" in the capitalist market but rather to explain the "calm" situation in the socialist market and the belief in the past to the effect that to study it would no longer be an urgent matter.

On the other hand, with the form of purchases and sales mentioned above (which are usually called "purchases" and "deliveries"), many laws of the market no longer apply; for instance, prices are no longer variables being influenced by supply and demand and fluctuating around value (obeying the law of value). These are the realities that we have to recognize in order to study them, instead of offering praises or criticisms.

About the function of market, in any economic system the market holds the main function of selling producers' goods. Through this function it is where the signals that control production are emitted. For, as Marx wrote, "Without production there is no consumption, but without consumption there cannot be any production, either, because in this case production has no purpose for its existence." (3) In the commodity economy, producers are separated from consumers and receive signals from the latter, which act on their personal interests.

In the economic systems that had existed before the arrival of socialism, most signals (if not the great majority of them) were expressed by prices used in exchanges on the market. Prices, along with supply and demand, were the major factors in the market mechanism and operated in accordance with the relationships that F. Engels described as follows: "Supply always follows right behind demand but never perfectly correlates with the latter, for in the case this human concept does not exist, nobody knows how great demand or supply is. If demand is greater than supply, prices will rise, and as it

seems that supply is further encouraged because of this, once this increased supply appears on the market, prices will again drop; and if supply becomes greater than demand, prices will continue to drop until they will make demand increase. It always happens this way, and there always are permanent fluctuations that never end." (4)

Under socialism, the spontaneous market mechanism is replaced by the planning mechanism, and once plans can cover all fields of production, distribution, and consumption, as well as all members of society, then society succeeds in combining production and consumption in one subject, something that has not happened in the earlier commodity relationships, as Marx observed. (5) As a result, production will adapt itself to consumption without having to rely in a blind manner on adjustment based on market signals. By taking measures to project and guide consumption, society has the ability to determine the volume and pattern of production before actually proceeding with production, which used to consist of unknowns that became known only during the producing process, after products had been sold on the market.

We have just made a brief description of the spontaneous market mechanism and the mechanism of planning in an idealistic and pure form. This abstract method will facilitate an analysis of the economic and social establishments of each mechanism and hence an explanation of the strengths and weaknesses of each mechanism and the conditions for their application in economic management. These are what we will do in the following parts.

II

Unlike the planning mechanism, the spontaneous market mechanism arises from commodity production, whether producers like it or not. Exactly as F. Engels observed, "Any society that relies on the commodity-production base has this characteristic: In this society, producers have lost their influence on their own social relationships." (6) When the planning mechanism is still not perfect in order to operate effectively, the economy is compelled to be influenced by the working of the spontaneous market mechanism if it does not want to return to the state of self-supply and self-sufficiency.

The "permanent" moving force that makes the spontaneous market forces work is the law of competition among individual producers. V.I. Lenin wrote: "Each and every one produces in a separate, individual, and independent manner from other producers, and everybody produces for the market, but naturally nobody among them knows the size of the market. Such relationships among individual producers, who produce for the same market, are called competition." (7)

On the market the most common form of competition is to try to buy, to sell at lower prices than others and consequently to force others to fall into less favorable buying and selling conditions. But competition does not stop there. It continues to be pushed forward until it ultimately eliminates competitors from the market. Competition leads to monopoly." (8) It promotes the process of dividing people into rich and poor groups and leads at one end to concentration and accumulation of capital and at the other end to bankruptcy and insolvency. It is this cruel end that makes many bourgeois economists

praise and compare it to Darwin's "law of natural selection" in the biological world.

With the iron discipline of competition, the spontaneous market mechanism brings about specific results in favor of the capitalist economy (naturally at considerable prices to be paid, such as forcing managers to be very resourceful and hard-working and workers to observe strict discipline, to maintain high productivity, and so on. Perhaps because of this advantage of the spontaneous market mechanism that some people believe that with the strict control by the proletarian dictatorship, the socialist state can also use the market mechanism to regulate the economy in the place of the planning mechanism.

Before we accept or reject the above idea, perhaps it is necessary for us to know the conditions under which the market mechanism can obtain the results that now exist in the developed capitalist economies. In accordance with the common bourgeois economic views, any economies that operate normally must rely on the working of three factors: commodities (in the normal sense), capital, and labor. And to allow these economies to develop in a healthy manner without being disturbed by speculating and black-marketing activities, buying and selling and the movement of these factors must be easy, open, and protected by law. That is why in the capitalist system, in addition to the commodity market, there must be the stock exchange and labor markets which together create a huge barometer reflecting in an extremely accurate manner the characteristics of the business atmosphere in the major capitalist world's centers of operations.

On the other hand, nearly a millenium of existence has given capitalism ample time not only to perfect its system of legal rules and moral standards but also to turn all of these into daily habits, which have been maintained from one generation to another. As a result, so far the developed capitalist countries have been able to adjust themselves in order to overcome periods of disturbances and crises, and to maintain bourgeois social order, which was built on inalienable principles--the sacred and inviolable character of the rights of ownership and free enterprise.

All of them not only are foreign to the social system of socialist countries but also are far from strongly built, even in the developing countries that follow the capitalist road. That is why in these countries, capitalism in general, and the spontaneous market mechanism in particular, show different characteristics compared to the capitalist countries of the "previous generation." But we are not going to look deeply into this matter here and instead will continue to study the existence of the "fragments" of the market mechanism in the socialist centrally-planned economies.

III

The theory of socialist planning was first formulated in the Soviet Union in the late 1920's. Naturally, Soviet scientists had been making many studies of the instructions made by Marx, Engels, and Lenin about socialist planning. Compared to Marx and Engels, V.I. Lenin was in a more favorable position to talk much about it, but in his lifetime the first long-term plan of the Soviet

state--the all-Russia electrification plan or GOELRO--was built in the forms and methods that were totally different from the 5-year plans that would follow. Planning became an orderly process in the early 1930's during the third 5-year plan (the two previous 5-year plans had been experimental ones). The planning mechanism during those two 5-year plans did not play any leading role, either, because the nonsocialist economic sector had remained a considerable part and the free market had not yet been put under strict control.

In the early 1930's basic economic and social changes took place in the Soviet Union. That was the historical period that was usually referred to as "the period of socialist offensives on all fronts." The state plan was declared as "the second program of the party" and was drafted in a central organ, the State Planning Commission. From then on, there had been many changes in the planning mechanism aimed at making it more effective, and each time it was reorganized in order to be more sensitive to the changes in the domestic and international markets. However, how did the Soviet scientists evaluate the results of such changes?

Perhaps we do not need to remind ourselves of the weaknesses of the planning mechanism in the periods before 1965, when the system of norms based on the value of gross production only encouraged large and fast production but neglected low prices and good quality. In its place, since 1965, they adopted the norms based on actual volumes of production obtained, and through them enterprises were compelled to pay attention to selling of their products. But because they were norms based on combined values, some abuse was still committed by enterprises, which wanted to fulfill the plan while there still was a shortage of consumer goods on the market. In order to overcome this weakness, the recent changes in the planning mechanism compelled enterprises to fulfill 100 percent of the obligation set in contracts they had signed with customers. Thus enterprises had to fulfill the sales plan in terms of not only total value but also of commodity allocation, product quality, and delivery time. But there is a major question that has remained until now: Who is to bear the material responsibility if the market does not have commodities and these commodities are not good and do not suit the taste of consumers? Under the present mechanism, the planning organ, production enterprise, and buying organization all do not suffer from any losses if this situation occurs.

The change of the economic thinking following the 27th CPSU Congress will certainly make positive contributions to resolving the above-mentioned matter. "On the basis of the needs in daily life, we must revise some of our concepts and theoretical views." (9) And Soviet scientists have considered more profoundly the principles that served as the foundation of the present planning mechanism.

The basis for this mechanism to exist is the law showing the planned character of the socialist economy. By Lenin's definition, the planned character is "the state of balance that is regularly maintained in a well-conceived manner," (10) or in other words it is the well-conceived accommodation between the scope and make-up of production of a society and the existing needs of this society. The "well-conceived" requirement can be satisfied only by the

existence of a unified center in charge of planning for the whole society. That is the basic difference between socialist planning and planning in other socioeconomic systems. Another requirement of socialist planning is to satisfy the consumption needs (production and nonproduction consumption) of all economic units and members of society. Because these needs become more and more diversified and change at a fast pace, to be reflected in production plans they demand that all members of society be allowed to take part in drafting such plans. This is contradictory to the centralized character of socialist planning as we affirmed earlier. (11)

This contradiction is not antagonistic, but it can become serious when one of the two opposite sides is pushed to an extreme level. For instance, when the centralized character is made an absolute one, plans can become administrative orders that are cut off from the daily life; the mistakes that are committed due to the planning center's subjective behavior usually lead to losses and waste of resources and finally destroy the plans, because life forces spontaneous action if the planning mechanism does not ensure that such an action take place. On the contrary, to boost the "mass" character of planning to the point of underestimating the need for regulating and coordinating it from a unified center will bring about chaos because of division and unorganized struggle among local interests.

If this contradiction is not resolved in an appropriate manner, it will make the planning mechanism ineffective while boosting the size of the planning machinery with tens of thousands of cadres in charge of planning and carrying out plans, with millions of products the prices of which must be calculated, with millions of economic and technical norms to be included in statistics and calculations, and so on.

To overcome the old prejudices about the question of market and to modernize the planning mechanism aimed at serving the strategy of quickly promoting socioeconomic development is not only the concern of the Soviet science of management but also the focus of almost all socialist countries, mostly the ones that are in the period of transition to socialism, when the planning mechanism is far from perfect, and the smaller socialist countries, which have little resources and whose economies are to a considerable extent dependent on the world markets.

Some of these countries have drawn initial conclusions, which are reflected in party and state documents. There are the following noteworthy arguments (12) that deal with the topics we discuss in this article.

1. For a socialist country, the planning mechanism is something that is irreplaceable. For only with this mechanism can the socialist state act in a quick and vigorous manner on the national economy, destroy the old economic structures, and build a progressive and modern one in their place. After it has started the socialist construction, if the state does not pay close attention to building the planning mechanism on the basis of the state economic sector, the market mechanism will develop in a spontaneous manner and encircle the state-operated economic installations and labor force working in

it. Because it does not have the right conditions for normal and healthy development, the spontaneous market under socialism will follow a crooked road and assume the role of opposing the state's planning mechanism.

2. The socialist state must strongly maintain control over the socioeconomic development processes. But we must distinguish in this control two formulas for action: management and adjustment. Management is to take action by assigning definite tasks to definite addresses. Adjustment is intervention in the case the objects concerned go beyond the authorized limits. The tools for making this economic adjustment are the systems of economic levers, norms, taxes, rewards and punishments, and so on.

3. We must distinguish between state plans and private plans of economic organizations. State plans are not the sums of economic organizations' plans but only reflect a collection of development goals set in an order based on the priorities granted such goals and project the strategic tasks that will help to fulfill these goals. State plans act directly on only the units in the nonproduction sector (the infrastructure) and indirectly on production units. They must be flexible, with enough room for unexpected changes in markets within the country and in the world.

4. The central planning organ is strengthened by freeing it from the task of running professional operations and thus allowing it to concentrate on the most decisive balanced relationships. As a result, it is in a position to use a number of tools of the market mechanism, including turning activities of enterprises in the material-production sector (13) into a position to compete in domestic and world markets. Enterprises must undergo competition in connection with selling goods, recruiting skilled labor, and borrowing capital. Any enterprises that continue to operate at a loss will be dissolved or merged with other enterprises.

The resolution of the market question in socialist countries reminds us of a truth that Marx already pointed out: "No social system would perish when all of the production forces for which it has created favorable conditions for development have not yet developed and the new production relationships, which are higher, have never appeared when the material conditions for their existence have not yet matured within society." (14) In economic construction, it is necessary to look ahead, but if we look ahead too far to the point that we consider the goals to be attained a reality that already exists, then we have escaped reality altogether.

From the angle of political economy, this escape from reality is a sign of violation of the law about the production relationships conforming with the nature and level of development of the productive power. For a long time in many socialist countries this situation had prevailed: The production relationships were considered and treated in a separate manner from the level of development of the productive power. (15) For instance, only "in the highest stage of the communist structure, the direct social nature of labor and production is established in the fullest manner," (16) but even a very long time before, the direct social relationships were already considered the guiding form of relationships among the economic organizations in the state-operated sector. That wrong concept was so deep that it reduced the

commodities-money relationships to just a form, while in reality they were direct social relationships. That actually not only failed to encourage enterprises to work effectively but also made them give up the responsibility toward consumers of their products. The most harmful consequence was the destruction of the balance between production and consumption and this imbalance in turn created lots of negative phenomena in social life.

For the economic mechanism, in our country there also exist serious prejudices about the market question, which have brought about similar consequences. Some of these consequences are:

a. Because the market is identified as spontaneous forces, the only policy we adopt to deal with this is to prohibit (prohibiting purchases and sales, circulation of commodities); and we are thus faced with a vicious cycle: The greater the scope of our prohibition is, the larger the illegal market (or black market) becomes, to the point that it affects the mind and action of every small owner, if we borrow the term that Lenin used. (17)

b. The role of the market toward production is denied. Although the state economic sector is still weak and there are shortages of materials and commodities, state plans are overly ambitious as they cover all socioeconomic fields. As a result, these plans become a tool of bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies and thus force enterprises to produce by orders from superior authorities and to disregard actual market needs.

But then there is a widespread truth: Criticizing mistakes is always easier than determining the measures to correct these mistakes. Therefore, if the lessons drawn from the failures of our friends are precious advices, the ways these friends have adopted to correct their mistakes are invaluable examples for us to follow.

Talking about the attitude of the proletarian political party toward discovering its own mistakes, V.I. Lenin emphasized the three attitudes that should be avoided: one, being scared and retreating in a panicky manner; two, being confused and adopting a wait-and-see attitude while letting the spontaneous forces encircle us and move forward; and three, being impatient and trying to turn into realities what has been affirmed as right while there still exist many problems left behind by older mistakes. And unfortunately this third attitude receives support from many people who wrongly think that it is the most revolutionary and firmest one. In reality, as V.I. Lenin pointed out, going from the wrong back to the right requires a transitional period in which transitional forms and transitional measures must be applied. Lenin himself gave us an example that has now become a classical one about correcting mistakes in the realities of the new economic policy (1921).

About this matter, the efforts to overcome prejudices about the use of the commodities-money relationships in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are also examples we should pay attention to. The negative consequences of these prejudices are very obvious, but to correct an economic mechanism that has existed for years requires that we "must have time and great efforts." (18) The renewing efforts must be systematic and synchronized, but they cannot be the same in all branches and sectors of the

economy. For instance, in the effort to reform the economic mechanism for the sector that produces the means of production, to analyze the realities involving changes in costs and prices of energy, raw materials, equipment, machinery, and so on will create chain reactions in all sectors of the national economy. Nor can we apply the business management measures to the sectors that do not engage in material production in the same manner as we do to the material-production sectors, because these are the sectors that are related to the infrastructure of social production and affect even the ideological concepts of society. Only by having a cautious but firm attitude can we create a healthy market, encourage production, and avoid the situation in which we replace negative phenomena by others being even more serious than the ones they replace.

In our efforts to arrive at a correct view on the question of market, the difficulties which we have undergone and the difficulties which lie ahead help us to understand better this statement by Marx: "We suffer not only from the development of capitalist production but also from the lack of its full development." (19) What we wish to see is that a recognition of the reasons for this suffering will help us to find the right measures to overcome it.

FOOTNOTES

1. Karl Marx and F. Engels: "Complete Works," Vol 1, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1978, p 717.
2. Some economists think that in these cases, although owners are the same, users are different ones. However, as we consider many aspects of it, the right of ownership has socioeconomic aspects that the right of usage does not have.
3. Marx and Engels: "Selected Works," Vol 2, p 601, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1981.
4. Marx and Engels: "Complete Works," Vol 1, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1978, p 732.
5. See K. Marx & F. Engels: "Complete Works," (in Russian) Vol 13, p 498.
6. F. Engels: "Anti-Duhring," Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1984, p 454.
7. V.I. Lenin: "Complete Works," Vol 1, Progress Publishing House, Moscow, 1978, p 111.
8. Ibid., Vol 27, p 489.
9. M.S. Gorbachev: "Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee at the 27th Party Congress," Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1986, p 57.
10. V.I. Lenin: "Complete Works," Vol 3, Progress Publishing House, Moscow, 1978, p 780.

11. See N. Sekhot: "Contradictions in Planning and the Roads to Resolving Them," in the magazine, ECONOMIC AFFAIRS, Jun 86.
12. See "Guidelines for Continued Development of the Economic Management System of the People's Republic of Hungary," a document issued by the State Planning Department of the PRH, Budapest, 1985.
13. Let us remember that the economic organizations in the nonproduction sector (the infrastructure) still are directly affected by the state plan.
14. K. Marx & F. Engels: "Selected Works," Vol 2, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1981, p 638.
15. See V. Kulikov: "The Commodities-Money Relationships and the Accelerating Strategy," in the magazine, THE COMMUNIST, issue of Dec 86, p 14.
16. "Program of the CPSU," Vietnamese version, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1986, p 30.
17. V.I. Lenin: "Complete Works," Vol 42, Progress Publishing House, Moscow, 1978, p 197.
18. M.S. Gorbachev: "Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee at the 27th Party Congress," Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1986, p 51.
19. K. Marx: "Das Kapital," Vol 1, Pt 1, Progress Publishing House, Moscow, 1984, p 14.

5598

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COOPERATIVIZATION IN HO CHI MINH CITY INTENSIFIED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Feb 87 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Ho Chi Minh City Strengthens Agricultural Cooperativization Movement"]

[Text] Because it is important to strengthen the agricultural cooperativization movement to create favorable conditions to carry out effectively three major economic programs, Ho Chi Minh City is implementing the following specific tasks:

1. Control and reassess the actual situation of agricultural collectives and cooperatives in a self-critical and critical spirit and by looking into actual facts, speaking frankly, telling the truth, and accurately assessing the movement.
2. Take measures to overcome shortcomings to consolidate the new production relationships, and pay special attention to eliminating the practice of beating drums to call on people to enter their names on a list without, however, actually organizing collective production so as to take advantage of the legal status of collective producers to carry out commercial activities.
3. Collectives and cooperatives must satisfactorily diversify managerial tasks, such as drawing up plans and organizing their implementation, organizing the management and use of labor on the basis of job assignment and cooperation, formulating a production pattern and a system of norms, applying the system of economic and financial accounting, and, most importantly, managing products according to plan and distributing them in proportion to work performance so as to ensure rational benefit for the laborers, collective, and state.
4. Intensively apply various forms of letting out work on contract in animal husbandry, and develop small industry and handicrafts by paying wages according to the quantity and quality of products. The commercial and servicing sectors must exactly fulfill their function of promoting production and meeting daily needs by applying the socialist commercial method and by refraining from banking on price differentials and from rebuying and reselling materials and goods because these acts will result in disrupting the market. An end must be put to the commercial shops' habit of establishing nonspecific contracts by which groups of laborers or private traders are free to make purchases and sales and have only to pay a certain amount of money each month to the collectives or cooperatives.

5. Strengthen material and technical bases to enable collectives to assume effectively important production tasks and usefully apply technological advances to production; intensify the training and advanced training of managerial cadres for the agricultural cooperativization movement in the city.

6. Build primary party organizations that are stable and strong from all points of view, first by enhancing their socioeconomic leadership and management abilities; and effectively operate the apparatus founded on the principle of party leadership, management by the administration, and laborers' right of ownership.

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MEASURES FOR MORE, BETTER FOOD PRODUCTS SET FORTH

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Feb 87 p 2

[Article by Xuan Cuong: "The Food Industry in 1987: Measures Designed To Rapidly Increase the Quantity and Improve the Quality of Processed Agricultural Commodities"]

[Text] In pursuance of the resolution of the Sixth CPV Congress, the food industry has set forth some measures designed to carry out three major economic projects on the production of grain and foodstuffs, and consumer and export goods.

Raw Materials Are of Primary Importance

For a long time, many processing installations of the food industry (at both the central and local levels) have usually used only about 50 percent of their equipment capacities to carry out activities. Many of them have operated for only 5, 6, or even 4 months each year so that workers have had to spend the remaining time doing jobs unrelated to the principal production plans of the factories, which has caused a waste of manpower and badly affected equipment. The main reason is the insufficient and untimely supply of substandard and nonhomogeneous raw materials used in production.

This year, the food industry will try to take a step forward to solve the problem of raw materials. To begin with, the sector has reached a clear-cut decision on predetermined regions which will produce raw materials for all the remaining factories. On this basis, the sector has coordinated with various localities and regions which grow industrial and food crops and with processing installations to use both their own capital and the borrowed capital to make gradual investments according to the plan for communications, water conservancy, seeds, fertilizers, pest control, and processing installation development.

The good experiments in linking raw material-producing regions to processing installations have been supported and confirmed by realities of life and are now being applied extensively and uniformly. The effectiveness of this working method has been demonstrated by the tea and sugar cane sectors, typically by the Tran Phu and Song Lo agroindustrial tea combines and by the Anh Son teaplanting region in Nghe Tinh. The canned food sector in the South has invested in the Cay Gao Banana-planting region (Dong Nai) according to the formula that capital is contributed, profit is divided in proportion to

investment, and the profit made by the processing party is reinvested in the production of raw materials. The vegetable oil sector has cooperated with various localities to select good varieties of coconut palms and to build concentrated nurseries. In addition, other measures have been taken concerning subsidized purchase prices, supply of authorized products in payment for purchased raw materials, and so forth. The sector has also created favorable conditions for its enterprises to contact directly raw material-producing units and to eliminate intermediary stages which have hampered the production and processing of raw materials. Various policies on investment in intensive and new cultivation, dividends to be paid to producers, and rights of the localities supplying the raw materials have also been formulated and uniformly implemented for each kind of crop and with the aim of stimulating and developing the production of agricultural products used as raw materials and export goods.

Adequate Supplies and Raw Materials Must Be Provided for the Processing Industry

Though the materials supplied by the state in 1987 will not be more abundant than those supplied in 1986, the sector is required to produce a greater amount and variety of goods of better quality than in the previous year. Therefore, the sector must, on the one hand, concentrate efforts to guide the reception of materials properly according to the assigned norms and must, on the other hand, fully exploit all domestic sources of materials by means of economic association and goods exchange (according to the promulgated principles and systems) so as to create all the necessary conditions to concentrate supplies and raw materials destined for the production of staple commodities and export goods and to achieve high economic efficiency. Because of the shortage of supplies and raw materials and especially because it is difficult to import certain materials, the sector has encouraged and appropriately praised and rewarded installations which have applied technological advances to production and which have thriftily used supplies, raw materials, and even substandard materials to produce more consumer goods. To provide a basis for management and for the endeavor to practice thrift, production units together with the responsible departments of the sector have reexamined irrational norms and set new ones for products and tasks which have not yet been subject to any norm. Processing installations must deliver the exact quantity of products required by the material supply plan and must stop exchanging the planned products for other kinds of goods and stop joining illegal commercial associations because these acts have prevented the state from acquiring goods. The sector is directing enterprise federations and combines to take into consideration the actual capabilities of directly subordinate units in order to assign plans and to supply materials to them in accordance with their production capacities and managerial level, thus enabling them to produce with the highest economic efficiency (but opposing the tendency to assign a small part of the same job to each and every unit). Units which are found to have performed production ineffectively and produced goods of poor quality must shift their production direction and seek new kinds of goods in order to provide jobs for workers. In 1986, the sector took the initiative to borrow a fairly large amount of foreign currency from foreign companies while, on their own foreign currency and that of various sectors and localities to import a certain amount of materials to make up for the portion not supplied by the state.

The result was an increase in processing capacities and in the merchandise fund used to purchase raw materials. This experiment is being applied and developed.

International Cooperation Is Important and Exports Must Be Stepped Up

Imbued with the foreign economic policy of the party, the food processing industry considers it of first importance to cooperate with the Soviet Union and the CEMA member countries and to try to implement to the greatest extent the agreements and protocols signed between our country and others, especially on the delivery of products in strict accordance with the contract provisions. In the export program, raw and processed agricultural products are one of the principal goods in 1987 and the upcoming years. Clearly aware of their responsibilities, the ministry [of food industry] and all installations are trying to change their thinking and working methods in order to fulfill the monthly, quarterly, quantitative, and qualitative norms assigned to each unit and to the whole sector; they are also carefully investigating the production situation and promptly advertising new products.

To carry out export-import activities, the sector has entrusted the general corporations (for the exportation and importation of vegetables, fruits, and food products) with the task of closely coordinating with productions and transport units to preserve and manage entire batches of export goods and to control their quantity and quality tightly in order to reduce deterioration to the minimum and to avoid instances when customers return the goods or cancel contracts and ask for indemnification.

Technological Advances Must Be Applied to Production, and Product Quality Must Be Improved

In 1986, the food industry researched 26 important scientific-technological subjects at the state level and 15 scientific projects at the ministerial level, including 2 which were jointly researched according to the CEMA program. Some 35 subjects on technological advances were applied to production.

However, to bring about a change in the management of product quality and to maintain and expand the export market--in addition to better organizing technical management, controlling product quality in each production stage, and clearly defining the responsibilities of each individual--the sector has advised basic units to consider it important to apply technological advances to raw material production (including seed preparations, cultivation, fertilization, and harvest), to transportation, preliminary and final processing, and to the preservation of finished products prior to their sale. Industrial regulations must be tightly controlled and fully implemented and discipline must be observed during the production process. At the same time, economic incentives must be used to give material encouragement to producers of good-quality products. Products of substandard quality, especially those for export, must absolutely not be put up for sale. The motto "rather fail to achieve the planned output than produce goods of poor quality" must be implemented. Equipment must be kept in good repair according to plan and 100 percent of pressurized equipment and boilers must be periodically inspected.

With their innovative spirit in thinking and working, cadres and workers in the food processing industry are doing their utmost to carry out three major economic projects set forth by the Sixth CPV Congress so as to produce plenty of consumer and export goods.

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MISMANAGEMENT, DISASTER IN RUBBER INDUSTRY DISCUSSED

Tree, Production Losses Great

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 9 Oct 86 pp 3,7

[Article by Minh Phuong: "Rubber Plants Are Crying for Help."]

[Text] The alarming reality about the quality of rubber plants.

During the last five years (1981-85), the laborers of the Vietnamese rubber industry have planted 97,000 ha of new rubber plants with a great deal of hard work. However, about 11,000 ha of these newly planted surfaces had to be written off because the plants all died, and over 20,000 ha had to be reworked again and again.

Why did so many rubber plants die? What was the government's total investment in the 1981-85 planting project? How well did the General Directorate of Rubber (GDR) perform?

During the years 1981-1985, the government greatly valued this industrial plant and invested in it accordingly. The basic capital outlay for planting new trees came close to 5 billion dong (of money). If we counted the almost 5 billion dong in wages and salaries paid to the workers, in subsidiaries and other expenditures, the total investment grew to almost 10 billion dong. With such capital, the Vietnamese rubber industry should have reaped proportionally high results. Instead, the opposite is true, many plantations are suffering and the rubber plants are in dire need of help.

Aside from a handful of corporations that attained fairly good results, such as the Dong Nai, Dan Tieng, Phuoc Hoa, and Dong Phu rubber corporations, the new planting at other corporations brought little output. At the Phu Rieng Rubber Company, over 6,000 ha of 18,000 ha of newly planted trees had to be written off because row upon row of trees died. The directive of the Council of Ministers' chairman on the strengthening of the plantations of the Phu Rieng rubber company (signed by the vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, Vu Dinh Lieu, on 29 April 1986) stated: "On the whole, the quality of the rubber is too low, the acreage is too small, the crop is no good. The write off grows every day, reflecting a steady down turn in business. According to the conclusions of the inspection, the acreage of fair, average, and good

trees is only 28 percent of the total, the weak, unproductive, and unusable trees cover almost 70 percent of the total, among these, the acreage that must be written off totaled over 33 percent..." (verbatim quote). To replant 6,000 ha of rubber trees at Phyl Rieng would cost the government an additional 80 million dong.

At the Mang Giang Rubber Company, 15,000 ha of trees were planted during the years 1984-1985. To date, about 800 ha have turned out to be unproductive or total write-offs. This is without taking into account the fact that this company reported 300 ha of planted trees when, in truth, no trees were planted, the company took the money to line their own pockets (the director of the Minh Giang Rubber Company had to admit this in writing and sign the receipt from the Gia Lai-Kon Tum province bank audit team).

Fifteen hundred ha of trees were planted at the Dac Min Rubber Company in Dac Lac (previously headed by Nguyen Tri Duc), today only about 500 ha are still alive. Nguyen Tri Duc also doctored the books, and committed fraud in order to pocket the money that should have been spent planting 300 ha of trees.

At Song Be in Tay Ninh, the rubber companies have a fairly large acreage, but the quality of the trees is rather alarming. The plants that are producing resin are producing little, the newly planted trees are growing slowly due to inadequate nurturing.

One fact that is easy to see and should cause concern is that, in the next years, it is a certainty that the rubber industry will continue failing to meet the planned production of resin, thereby creating impediments to the task of supplying internal and export demands.

The main causes that led to this situation are:

- The leadership of the GDR started a policy of massive rubber tree planting, but organized the basic implementation machinery too quickly and haphazardly. Within a very short period, nine rubber companies had been created simultaneously with close to 100 large plantations.

- The GDR did not fully use the skills of the long-time experienced cadre of rubber workers, and did not abide by modern planting techniques.

- The GDR used many private contractors during the land clearing, road building and construction phases, and, whether innocently or on purpose, it allowed these contractors to skim off hundreds of dong and precious materials such as gasoline, oil, steel, cement...

- The GDR supervised its equipment too carelessly, at its convenience: the head of the directorate even formulated the policy of allowing the sale of many rare and valuable materials outside the sector and signed an order allowing the sales, causing the loss of the people's property.

- The GDR did not have any plan to take care of the lives of its laborers, causing great poverty and hardship for the majority of the sector's workers. Therefore, in the first 8 months of 1986, thousands of cadres and laborers

left the plantations to seek another living, leaving the rubber plants with fewer and fewer people to care for them.

We must eradicate this dangerous disease: the epidemic of the sale and squandering of rare and valuable materials.

The Council of Ministers' inspection team conclude that, "during 1981, 1982, 1983, and 1984, the GDR illegally sold 17,943 tons of rare and precious strategic materials such as fertilizers, steel, cement, rubber seedlings, and resin... outside its sector, and was guilty of negative and corrupted selling and buying." (verbatim quote) During 1985 and 1986, even though the Council of Ministers' inspection team had forbidden this, and even though the Ho Chi Minh City's people committee issued directive number 31 prohibiting the sale of strategic materials, the directorate continued this practices, selling over 7,000 tons of these rare and valuable materials.

Why has the above negative situation continued in the rubber industry for many years although the highest managers in the directorate were fully cognizant of this situation and why have they refused to rectify it? Is it because the directorate leadership believed in faulty policies which led to an imbalance between the two important missions: the investment in the planting of new trees and in the caring for the lives of the rubber workers. When the money still came up short, did the directorate head try to overcome this situation by implementing a policy of selling material outside the sector? This mistake led to many negative situations surrounding the unauthorized sale of materials. Recently, Ho Chi Minh City's inspection institute discovered an instance of a support corporation illegally selling 200 tons of fertilizer to bad elements in Saigon. The leaders of the GDR said that the intent was to barter the 200 tons of fertilizers for a fishing boat to provide fish for the workers' meals. But their barter worked this way: the fertilizers were trade for rare consumer goods (audio cassettes, video cassettes), which were sold for money, which was used to buy the boat. Because of the difference in price, about 5 million dong were netted, but buying the boat only cost 1.5 million. Since the transaction was discovered in time they had to remit about 3 million dong to government. (Here we are concentrating on the manner of operation, not on the precise numbers, that would only burden the reader with confusing and unnecessary details.)

As for Nguyen Chi Duc, the former director of the Dac Min Rubber Company, he has connections and is now director of the Tan Bien Rubber Company (in Tay Ninh). He had sold 800 tons of government fertilizers in order to pocket the price difference. Duc's name was removed from the party roster by the Dac Min District Party Committee, but, a scarce 3 months later, early in 1986, Duc was again inducted into the party in Tan Bien district, thanks to his connections. Duc organized a big feast costing at least tens of thousands of dong to "celebrate his induction into the party." The sale of strategic materials outside the industry has become a disease difficult to remedy, and the people who benefit from these sales have banded into teams that protect each other.

The rubber industry today is using close to 70 private contractors of fair size, the majority of whom are in reality incompetents who have been allowed, during the past 5 years, to contract for 50 percent of the total annual investment money. Almost all of the contractors did not have any machinery, equipment, or materials. Instead they have silvered tongues and illegal operating practices. They rented state-owned vehicles for the provinces, or used equipment and machinery belonging to the rubber industry to complete (with the requisite amount of corruption, of course) their projects: the construction of roads, clearing land, the erection of houses. One glaring truth is that everywhere they did a sloppy job, cheated, and appropriated fuel, cement, steel, fertilizers...in not inconsiderable amounts.

The contractors Vu Khiem, Vo Thanh Long, Nhan, and Muoi Chan are referred to as "special contractors," with very close ties to a number of leaders in the General Directorate.

The GDR was entrusted with a very important mission, which is to plant and exploit new industrial crops over a large area, crops that are to spearhead the country's economy.

During the past years, the economic management at the rubber directorate general headquarters has proved ineffecutal in many matters. We had the conclusions of inspections made by responsible party and government organizations on a number of issues, requesting the direcorate to correct and chance their leadership and economic management practices. To date, however, things have remained the same. The illegal sale of the government's rare and precious materials is still going on during the past few months.

The entire nation's public opinion is focused on the major wrongs at the directorate: the selling of a large amount of the government's rare materials; the cheating of the public; the extreme poverty of the laborers; the rubber plants crying for help. It is time that the party and government's legal agencies urgently consider and bring before justice the people who are guilty of the crimes mentioned above.

Reasons Cited For Losses

Hanoi DOC LAP in Vietnamese 15 Oct 86 pp 6-7

[Article by Nguyen Dinh: "11,000 Hectares of Rubber Plants Lost"]

[Text] Up to 11,000 ha of rubber trees died.

The celebration of the completion of the project has ended. During the years 1981-1985, according to the official recors, the government gave 5 billion dong to the General Directorate of Rubber (GDR) to be used as capital, and the directorate planted 97,000 ha of new rubber trees. But 11,000 ha of these new trees died and were lost. This figure does not include cases of fraud (reporting new planting where there was none) by a number of corporations such as the Dac Min Rubber Company, and the Mang Giang Rubber Company in Tay Nguyen; cases of spotty clumps of dead trees within a lot of rubber trees--these cases must add up at least to several extra ha

lost. If we also count close to 5 billion dong\$ in salaries for cadres and workers, subsidies, and other expenditures, the price of the new planting during the past 5 years was definitely too high. Indeed, aside from the two very skilled Dong Nai and Dong Tieng rubber companies, for whom the percentage of survival for newly planted trees is very high and the resin crop looks to be abundant thanks to the knowledge, high skill, and care of long-time employees, the better part of the acreage at other companies holds no promise for the resin production.

How did this alarming situation occur? Why did the rubber industry lose over 10,000 ha of newly planted trees? Dozens of questions on the use of capital, equipment, machinery used in land clearing, planting, caring for the trees, building a base in the rubber industry come to mind.

First of all, the rubber industry used its capital very casually. While the directorate's construction corporation had to find outside work because it could not find any within the industry, the negative elements in the directorate's leadership employed dozens of private contractors to clear land and build roads and homes. Some places even contracted out the new planting (even though the contractors did not have the techniques to plant rubber trees). the damage caused by these actions is great, resulting in the loss of billions of dong\$ since the contractors stole money, equipment, and fuel from the government and then gave kickbacks to the bad elements within the GDR. Because the contractors appropriated funds, cut corners, and worked sloppily, the trees quickly died, roads quickly deteriorated, houses quickly rotted, and a number of cadres quickly became corrupted and rich.

Second, corporations were created to enhance people's lives, but they did not live up to their duty and failed to serve the lives of 152,000 cadres and laborers in the farms, enterprises, and installations of the industry. At many rubber companies, the workers lacked rice since their allotment was short; at places, such as at the Mang Giang Rubber Company, the workers were not issued any pork or other necessities for a whole year--even the oil allotment for lamps was trimmed. The supply company sold the merchandise on the open market to profit on the difference in price, generating close to 100 million dong\$ (old currency) in illegal money. They were even more lax with medicines. The chief physician of the public health section of the GDR sold 100 million dong\$ of medicine and vitamins outside the industry instead of distributing or reselling them to the workers, creating a slush fund of 5 million dong\$ for "luxuries" and bribes. He was disciplined by the rubber industry's labor union and was forced to make restitution to the government. Because the workers' lives were too hard and because of these abuses of power, during the first 8 months of 1986, the number of workers who quit reached 15,902 (accounting for 10 percent of the total of the industry's employees). However, the number of newly hired employees was lower than that of those who quit.

Third, the loss of the government's equipment reached critical levels, resulting in instances of many trees dying or producing little resin. According to the figures arrived at by the inspection team of the Council of Ministers, in the years 1982, 1983, and 1984 the GDR illegally sold, outside the industry, over 17,000 tons of rare strategic equipment, such as fertilizer (close to 5,000 tons), cement, steel, fuel. After the Council

of Ministers' inspection team returned to the capital, in 1985 and 1986, the GDR continued to sell rare and precious equipment illegally in fairly large quantities. The majority of cases of illegal sales for large personal profit from price differences to line the pockets of a few individuals were executed by the life support corporation and a few other companies. Ironically, the majority of those "crimes" were blessed by the General Directorate. And we have not counted the illegal sale of 1,300 tons of resin outside the industry, nor the trade of resin for private cars to provide the director head and number of company directors with luxury automobiles! All these instances of buying, selling, and barter contributed to confusion in the market, making things easier for crooked merchants and bad elements, and harming many facets of life inside and outside the rubber industry.

Next to the negative problems of people lacking rice and the rubber trees lacking fertilizers, very damaging cases of abuse stand out.

What a great number of readers public opinion, and the law require is that the negative elements at the GDR be speedily brought to answer before justice and before the people for their crimes.

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MORE MARINE PRODUCTS FOR DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION NEEDED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Feb 87 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Intensify Production of Marine Products To Meet Domestic Consumption Needs"]

[Text] Over the past few years, the production of shrimp, fish, and other marine products has developed fairly well, achieved some results, and contributed to overall economic development. The marine product sector has made great progress in organizing the production and export of marine products, and has used exports to build up capital and import materials in order to expand production. However, the organization of production aimed at meeting the domestic consumption need for marine products has been inadequate and incommensurate with the potential. During the past 5 years, the amount of marine products caught to meet domestic consumption needs increased only 3.3 percent while the quantity of marine products owned by the state increased only 14.5 percent over the previous 5-year period and accounted for only 43 percent of the total output. In fact, the state has only controlled less than half the total output and has thus been unable to meet the consumption needs of people in large cities and concentrated industrial zones as well as the needs of the armed forces. People do not yet have enough fish in their daily meals.

Our country still has a fairly great potential for production of marine products. We have a vast sea, long rivers, many swamps, lakes, and hollow rice fields together with over 1 million laborers working in the marine product sector. Ever since ancient times, marine products have been caught by various methods in sea areas, rivers, and watered rice fields. In addition to the production of export goods, intensifying the production of marine products to meet domestic consumption requirements must become an important goal and be considered a practical possibility aimed at stabilizing and gradually improving the quality of the people's meals.

Almost all the marine products are caught by the people and fishermen while only 5 percent of it is caught by state-owned installations. This characteristic must receive attention in organizing production. There must be a policy to encourage all economic segments and social forces to use fully all water surfaces to breed and cultivate marine products and to increase their yield in all regions rapidly.

In our country, there are many regions and concentrated production installations which yield large quantities of marine products--such as in Nghia Binh, Thuan Hai, Cuu Long, Minh Hai, Kien Giang, and Phu Quoc Island. But everywhere else there are areas which have traditionally bred and cultivated marine products and yielded a certain amount of goods. In these areas, the organization of production must be linked to the policy on the flow, distribution, and sale of products. It is necessary to overcome the situation in which some areas which have large quantities of marine products cannot sell them all so that the remainder is wasted while people in cities, concentrated industrial zones, and other regions do not have enough fish to eat.

If the flow and distribution of marine products are well organized and if negative practices are curtailed, an amount of marine products equal to that which was yielded in recent years will create the conditions needed to reduce food shortages in daily subsistence and to stimulate their production.

Diverse occupations related to the exploitation of sea products in particular and to the breeding, cultivation, and processing of marine products in general require the investment of more capital, technical materials, and manpower. Watered areas in rice fields and coastal regions must be used more effectively to breed and cultivate marine products. The exploitation of marine products in sea areas requires uniform guidance and meticulous organization and must be coordinated with the protection of resources while the exploitation of special products for export must be linked to that of products designed to meet domestic consumption needs. Attention must be paid to restoring and vigorously developing ships, boats, production tools, and especially traditional occupations in order to increase the output of marine products to meet domestic demands. It is advisable to develop strong rear service organizations and other service activities in order to enable fishing boats to stay many days at sea to perform production and augment labor productivity. It is necessary to improve organization of the processing, preservation, and transportation of products until they reach consumers, to reduce intermediary stages, to avoid waste, and to improve product quality.

To step up the production of marine products to meet the people's consumption needs must become an important task within the grain and foodstuff program so as to contribute to stabilizing the people's subsistence.

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CLOSER ATTENTION TO PROBLEMS OF WOMEN WORKERS URGED

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 5 Mar 87 p 1

[Editorial: "Looking after the Living Conditions of Female Workers"]

[Text] One of the important tasks of the trade union organization on all levels is that of looking after the living conditions of manual workers and civil servants, included among whom are some 17 million female workers. The difficulties being experienced by women with food, shelter, clothing, health care, working conditions, the wage and bonus policy and kindergarten and education for their children less than 15 years of age are constant concerns of the party, the state and the trade union organization.

To overcome some of these difficulties, many basic units have given their attention to encouraging the development of the household economy by, for example, supplying capital in advance and loaning breeding stock and livestock feed to workers so that they can raise livestock and finding additional sources of materials in order to provide additional work to families so that they can earn additional legitimate income and maintain their standard of living.

The trade union federations of Hanoi, Haiphong and Quang Ninh and the trade union organizations of many wards, precincts, districts, cities and industrial zones where many basic units that employ many women are located are coordinating with the commerce sector in organizing good food and beverage services and delivering grain and food products to densely populated collective housing projects at stable prices, thus making housework less difficult for women.

At the 8 March Textile Mill in Hanoi, women make up more than 80 percent of the work force. In addition to looking after living conditions well, the mill has given special attention to building child care centers and kindergartens for practically all the children of manual workers and civil servants, thus making it possible for women to have time to work, play, relax, study and participate in social work.

The Dong Trieu State Farm, a basic unit at which women make up 70 percent of the work force, has given its attention to improving working conditions by

fully equipping with labor safety equipment and improved tools, thereby helping to protect the health of women.

However, the situation at more than a few places is still one of "letting things be." They consider organizing life to be the private matter of each family. Families do what they are able to do or sit and wait for support from the state...

The shortage of medicine, the shortage of protective clothing, the shortage of mosquito netting, soap and so forth for women manual workers and civil servants at state farms and forestry sites are still widespread.

Many sectors also assign women to strenuous, hazardous jobs which the Register of Occupations prohibits women from holding.

In the coal, textile and forestry sectors, the number of women who are in poor health or afflicted with an occupational illness and must go on disability is steadily rising: 1981: 27 percent and 1982: 35.3 percent, a figure which has not declined by much since then.

Concern is not being shown for the education of the children of manual workers and civil servants. As of November 1985, 5,000 children (the majority of whom are children of manual workers and civil servants) had quit school in just two districts of Ha Nam Ninh Province.

Due to their frail health and very hard life, when production is restructured, the majority of the persons who are displaced or put on disability at 70 percent of their wage are women.

Many families of manual workers and civil servants lack food and the thinking of some women is confused. This has led to the emergence of such negative phenomena as quitting one's job, going into trade, pilfering or stealing supplies and raw materials, staging work slowdowns, etc.

The above mentioned problems facing the female work force, which accounts for nearly one-half the total number of manual workers and civil servants in our country, bring many thoughts to mind... It has come time to stop issuing general appeals and start looking after the living conditions of female workers in a detailed and comprehensive manner.

In 1987, our country will hold a national women's congress. Therefore, beginning immediately, all trade union levels and all basic level women's organizations must learn from experience, present the necessary lessons learned by places that have organized the lives of women and children well, overcome the thinking of relying upon others and letting things go on as they are and avoid posing unnecessary difficulties for our mothers, wives and children.

It is necessary to take the initiative in developing forms of organizing life that are truly effective. Inspections must be conducted to bring to light negative phenomena in distribution and circulation and in the implementation of the principles and policies that pertain to female manual workers and civil servants in order to guarantee the spiritual and material rights of female workers and their children.

TRADE UNIONS URGED TO BETTER PROTECT WORKERS' INTERESTS

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 26 Feb 87 p 2

[Editorial: "Spreading the Light and Spirit of the Party Congress"]

[Text] The recent 8th Conference of the Executive Committee of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions was truly a democratic activity conducted in the spirit of change of the 6th Party Congress. Squarely facing the truth, the conference praised the revolutionary character of the working class, a class which, despite the many difficulties and the serious mistakes in production and life, has still recorded significant achievements in production and combat, particularly at key projects, where good production conditions exist and leadership is concerned with the legitimate interests of the laborer. The conference praised trade union organizations and cadres for their tenacious struggle against negative phenomena, a struggle personified by the secretary of the Gia Lai-Kontum Trade Union Federation who has steadfastly led the struggle against serious violations of the right of ownership of workers. The ideas contributed by workers and their criticisms and constructive opinions concerning the party truly augmented the documents of the congress and were reflected in the selection of personnel by the congresses on the various levels.

The Executive Committee of the confederation also pointed out that the militancy of trade unions in educating the masses and in protecting the legitimate interests of manual workers and civil servants is still weak. The rights of trade unions and of manual workers and civil servants at many places are still being grossly violated. Social fairness is not being maintained. Persons and trade union cadres who forthrightly struggle for that which is right are not being protected. At some places, the trade union has even sympathized with the mistakes of the management agency.

In the agenda for 1987, the conference defined the central task of the entire trade union system as, on the basis of gaining a thorough understanding of the resolutions of the 6th Congress, "organizing manual workers and civil servants in carrying out the major campaigns of the party, with efforts focused on the three economic programs, on looking after the living conditions and protecting the legitimate interests of manual workers and civil servants."

Carrying out the three economic programs (grain-food products, consumer goods and export goods) entails a revolution, one which demands that we restructure production and the labor force, restructure investments, grant autonomy to basic production units, reduce the number of intermediary levels... It is related to the interests of each laborer. Only by launching a strong revolutionary action movement among the masses is it possible to carry out the three economic programs well. To accomplish this, we must look after the social and human factors within the working class and the corps of manual workers and civil servants. The conference stressed: while streamlining employment roles, we must see to it that each person has a job. We must maintain the real wage and take measures to increase the legitimate income of manual workers and civil servants. We must concern ourselves with developing the household economy.

In organizing participation by the masses in the campaign to purify the party, purify state agencies and make society wholesome, trade unions must protect those persons who resolutely struggle against negative phenomena. The trade union press must continue to expand the practice of public criticism.

Protecting the legitimate interests of manual workers and civil servants has become one of the programs of action of the trade unions. Wherever the legitimate interests of workers are being violated, the trade union executive committee there has the responsibility of protecting these interests and must always remember that this is a function of the trade union.

At this conference, the Executive Committee of the Confederation of Trade Unions elected a number of new persons to important leadership positions (see news item on page 1). The election reflected the spirit of change. The opinions of the conference were accepted by leadership agencies and changed their initial thinking. This is a new, wholesome and normal phenomenon in our democratic life and will spill over into the life of the people.

A gap exists between the resolution of the executive committee and actions on the part of the entire trade union system. Knowing this gap depends upon the spirit of responsibility, the spirit of dynamism and change of the various levels of the trade union, particularly the basis level.

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TRADE UNIONS REPORT PROGRESS IN ACTING ON WORKERS' COMPLAINTS

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 12 Mar 87 p 2

[Article: "Complaints of the Masses Continue To Be Acted Upon"]

[Text] One prominent part of the political activities in 1986 at the basic units within the state segment of the economy was the self-criticism and criticism campaign conducted in accordance with Directive 79 of the Party Secretariat. While cadres and party members engaged in self-criticism and criticism, cadres and workers outside the party offered many constructive ideas. The actions of some collectives and individuals who failed to see their mistakes in order to find ways to rectify them or who intentionally concealed their shortcomings were boldly reported by manual workers and civil servants to the party, the state and the Confederation of Trade Unions.

According to statistics of the Inspection Commission of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions, in 1986, the office of the Inspection Commission received 515 complaints, of which 99 were denunciations and 415 were complaints, and received 217 persons filing complaints with the confederation. During the same period of time, the 14 trade union federations and the 6 sector trade unions received 1,656 complaints and more than 1,000 persons who went to their trade union organization to express their grievances and denounce misdeeds by cadres on the basic level.

Practically all of the denunciations filed were denunciations of unit leaders for abusing their authority, for taking advantage of loopholes in economic policy to further their personal interests, for becoming depraved and deviant or for suppressing and intimidating persons who forthrightly struggle. Among the complaints filed, the Inspection Commission also received a number of denunciations of trade union leadership cadres on the provincial, sector and basic unit levels for misappropriating socialist property, violating management regulations, assuming special rights and privileges and earning illegal income. Many denunciations filed by the masses stated the name and address of a leadership cadre and described the illegal conduct in which the cadre engaged. Many manual workers and civil servants bravely and steadfastly struggled to defend the truth. Some persons even sacrificed their own interests in order to struggle.

All complaints and denunciations were forwarded to the trade unions on the various levels. The Confederation of Trade Unions turned over some to the federations of trade unions and the sector trade unions for them to participate in resolving. Serious, complex cases were verified and handled by the Confederation of Trade Unions in coordination with the legal agencies and mass organizations on the central level. A typical example was the participation by these organizations in resolving the complaint filed by the collective of manual workers and civil servants of the La Ninh State Farm (Gia Lai-Kontum Province).

Last year, within the federations of trade unions and the sector trade unions, much progress was made in resolving and participating in resolving complaints of manual workers and civil servants. These efforts are gradually being put on a regular basis. Coordinating with functional agencies in the resolution of complaints is becoming widespread. Many places are taking the approach of holding joint conferences, issuing joint documents and working together to resolve complaints. Many places are successfully implementing Decision 10-HDBT on transferring to the courts backlogged cases involving persons who were forced to quit their jobs.

Displaying a positive spirit and employing new methods and approaches, the trade unions have been and are contributing to the resolution of complaints to defend the legitimate interests of the masses, redress injustices and demand that a number of workers who were improperly fired be given their jobs back. Five federations of trade unions participated in the resolution of complaints, demanding that 98 persons who were improperly dismissed be given their jobs back.

Through the inspections conducted by trade unions and their participation in the resolution of complaints, it is readily apparent that the majority of the complaints filed by manual workers and civil servants concerned excessive and unjust disciplinary action in forcing them to quit their jobs. The majority of the denunciations made by the masses were correct. The right of ownership of manual workers and civil servants in productive labor and distribution is continuing to be seriously violated. This shows that if the party provides leadership, if the trade unions fulfill their function and responsibility and if legal agencies coordinate with trade unions, matters can be resolved better and more quickly and manual workers and civil servants can be protected so that they can struggle more actively.

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